

ONE

KENNEDY'S FAC SIMILE

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE

DEFECTION

Supplementary
to the

WESTERN REVIEW.

Bankers' Almanac, 1855.

1855.	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1855.	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Jan'y	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	July.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	29	30	31					29	30	31				
Feb'y	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	Aug.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28					26	27	28	29	30	31	
March	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30						
April.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Oct'r	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30							28	29	30	31			
May.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Nov.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
June.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					



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KENNEDYS' FAC SIMILE COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE DETECTOR & COIN BOOK:

Furnished Free of Charge to all new advance paying Subscribers to their

BANK NOTE REVIEW.

KENNEDY & BROTHER, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Caution.

Beware of attempts to alter the marks of difference in the counterfeit notes, (as we herein point out,) to make them appear like the genuine notes.

LIST OF BROKEN BANKS, &c.

On the second page is an important addition to the Supplement. It is a list of all the broken and fraudulent Banks that have ever been in existence, together with the rates of discount upon uncurrent bank notes. This makes our publication very complete, and as our subscribers can refer with *entire confidence* to the REVIEW for any information that is possible to be obtained in regard to all the good banks in the country, they can refer to the Supplement for a knowledge of the broken, fraudulent and uncurrent banks. Besides, there are twice the number of Fac Simile illustrations in this edition of the Supplement, which have all been revised and corrected, and, as it is, it forms an invaluable guide in the detecting of counterfeit notes.

Since writing the above we have transferred the list alluded to, into the Review—as it is necessary to correct it monthly.

OUR GLASS.

Some of our subscribers have asked us for a glass. We must confess we have no faith ourselves in such things, to aid in the detection of a counterfeit. Did it never occur to you, that in looking at a note through one of these little magnifying glasses, that it will make *fine engraving look coarse!* and thus frustrate the very object for which it is given. The best glass is our Fac Simile plates.

We observe others give a long list of stereotype rules to detect counterfeit money. This reminds us of the wonderful patent nostrums or universal panaceas, that profess to cure every disease that flesh is heir to, when they really cure none. Have not the medallions, the human figures, the lettering, and in fact, every portion of a note, been imitated in a surpassing style of excellence by the counterfeiter? Every person who is familiar with the subject, will answer in the affirmative. The great deficiency, generally, is found in the *position* of the various figures and embellishments, as regards their relative distances to each other, on the face of the note. Take, for instance, our fac simile of the Ten on the "Ohio State Stock Bank." If you are not a good judge of engraving, the difference in the *length* of the good and bad note, will determine which is the genuine. Observe, also, our plate on the Tens "State Bank of Ohio." In the oval that contains the large X in the vignette, the man's knee in the counterfeit is a certain distance from an inside line, whilst in the genuine the position is different. And whenever this portion of the bill becomes defaced or blotted, we have given other marks of distinction that will lead to detection.

A FEW WORDS TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The proprietors of "Kennedy's (late Sibbet's) Bank Note and Commercial Review," being determined to increase the usefulness of this old established publication, present this *Fac Simile and Coin Supplement* confident that it will supply a desideratum in the financial and mercantile world, and constitute a more complete check against the frauds of the counterfeiter.

The inquiry is, how shall the public be protected and secured against the rapid and alarming increase of counterfeit issues? So proficient has the counterfeiter become in his nefarious business, that the very first class bank notes are copied and imitated with an exactness that seems to defy detection. No written description can convey an adequate idea of the difference that may exist between the good and bad note, for frequently the variation is so *slight*, that the counterfeit bill *must be seen in contrast with the genuine*, when the points of distinction will be readily observed. This is the prominent feature of our Detector, and one which we feel confident will be appreciated by every person that handles money.

These full engraved fac simile illustrations are got up at a very heavy expense, and were it not for the favorable reception the Review has met with in every State of the Union on account of them, we would be compelled to abandon this feature of our enterprise. But we have been encouraged by a rapidly increasing subscription list, as well as numerous letters from highly respectable business houses in different portions of the Union, (where they would have sustained losses, had it not been for these fac similes,) to persevere in this new undertaking.

Whenever any dangerous counterfeit bank note is put into circulation such as the Twenty dollar bill on the "State Bank of Indiana," or the Fives or Tens on the "Ohio State Stock Bank," or the Tens on the "State Bank of Ohio," or the Twos on the "Hartford Bank of Connecticut," we at once place it in the hands of our engraver, who first gives a fac simile of it, and afterwards engraves those points of the genuine note, wherein are seen the marks of variation or deficiency in the counterfeit. And on the margin of each plate we give an elaborate description, with unmis- takable reference marks, that the most ordinary reader can comprehend. Hence it is no longer necessary to caution our patrons to refuse all *ones, twos, threes, fives, tens, &c., &c.* on such and such banks, because they have been so closely imitated by counterfeiters: but our advice now is, to study well the points of difference that we have so plainly set before you in our Fac Similes. And strange to remark, that there never has been a counterfeit bill issued which did not differ in some degree from the genuine! We believe it is not in the constitution of things, (if we may be allowed so to express ourselves,) for the counterfeiter to give such an *exact copy* of the genuine note as to destroy the difference between the good and the base issue. There will *always* be some points of distinction. These we shall endeavor to bring to light and expose through our Fac Simile method.

With these remarks, we present you with our Supplement, feeling assured that it, in connection with our Review, will be found indispensable references to protect you against counterfeit Bank notes.

KENNEDYS'

(LATE SIBBET'S,)

BANK NOTE REVIEW

AND

Fac Simile Counterfeit Detector:

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE, INCLUDING THE FAC
SIMILE AND COIN SUPPLEMENT.

The Bank Note Review, from its series of Fac Simile Illustrations, Coin Supplement, reliable reports of the solvency or insolvency of all Banks, its numerous important commercial and financial statistical tables, and general business intelligence, will be found not only one of the most perfect COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS, but a periodical of practical and useful information.

It is the oldest Detector in the country with one exception; being established in 1838, by Mr. Sibbet, then one of the principal bankers and exchange brokers of this city.

The new proprietors have completely overhauled and set up in new type the entire Bank Note List, and have added a *description of every counterfeit note in circulation*, that it was possible for them to obtain; besides, they have quoted every solvent Bank in the country. It is so thoroughly correct, that it will be found prudent to refuse the notes of all banks not quoted in it.

It will always be our pride as well as our duty, to uphold all banking institutions that cover their circulation by ample security, and thus protect the bill holder from any possible loss. But we feel it is no less our duty to denounce all false Banking systems, and whenever designing men attempt to swindle the public by their "promises to pay," in the form of bank notes, we shall be among the first to expose them, and put our patrons upon their guard against their shimplasters.

KENNEDY & BROTHER,

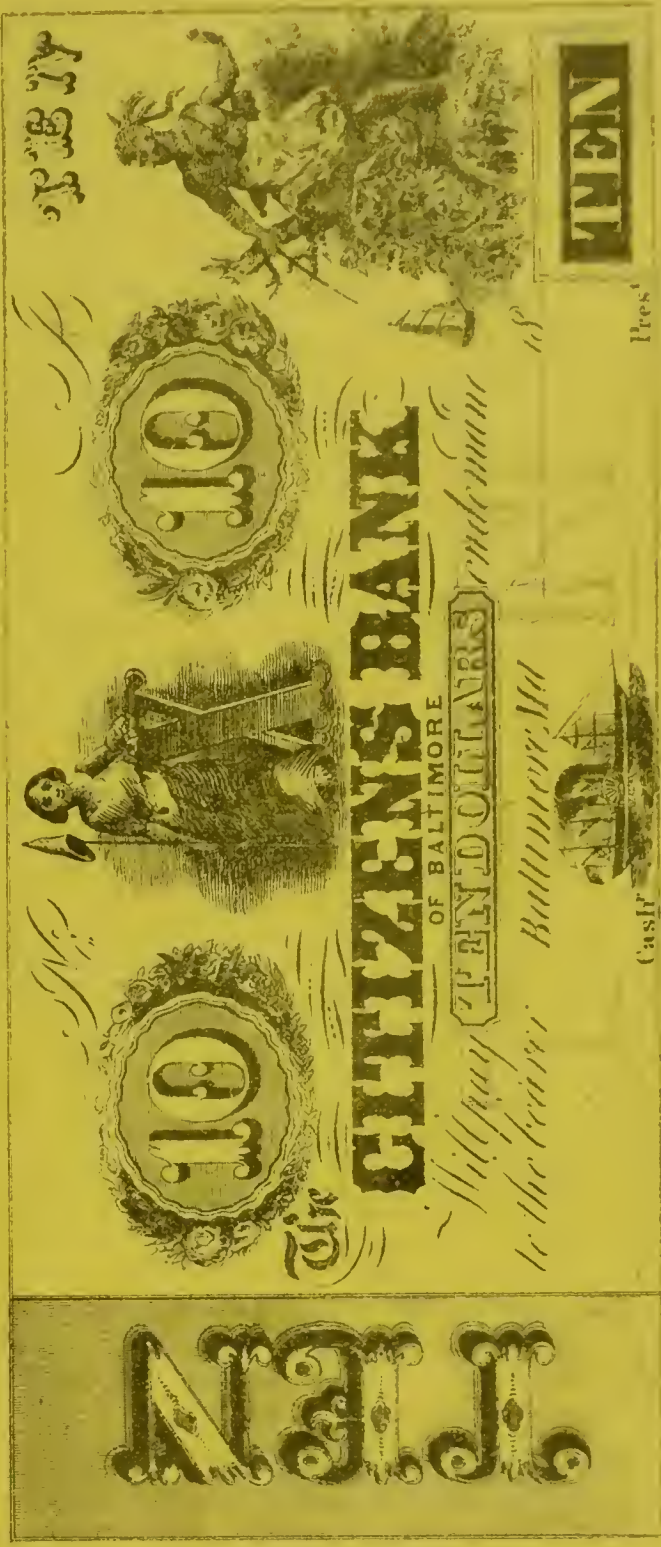
Publishers & Proprietors.

EXPLANATION.

CITIZENS' BANK.

Dangerous Spurious Plates.

These notes are fac similis of two of the most dangerous spurious issues that have appeared. The originals were got up by a regular bank note engraver for a fraudulent bank in the District of Columbia. This bogus concern only lasted for a brief period, and, like all the rest, exploded. The plates have fallen into the hands of the counterfeiters, who have altered them to represent all "Citizens' Banks" in the United States. This is done by inserting the name of the State and the place where the bank is located. Whenever a note bearing the title, "Citizens' Bank," is offered you, be careful that it is not one of these spurious concerns. There are no genuine notes like them in circulation. There are also spurious notes of the same broken concern, of the denominations of one, two and three dollars. The vignette of the \$1 bill is a female, anvil and hammer; one on the left end; sailor, Indian, &c., on the right end. The \$2 bill has a male figure for a vignette; two on left end; two females, globe, &c., on the right end. The \$3 bill has a mechanic for a vignette; on the right end of the note, a man with a basket; three on left end, eagle, &c., between the officers' signatures. These notes may be altered to represent even \$20 or \$50 bills, and deceive good judges, on account of the engraving being genuine. Let this illustration and description be posted up convenient for reference.

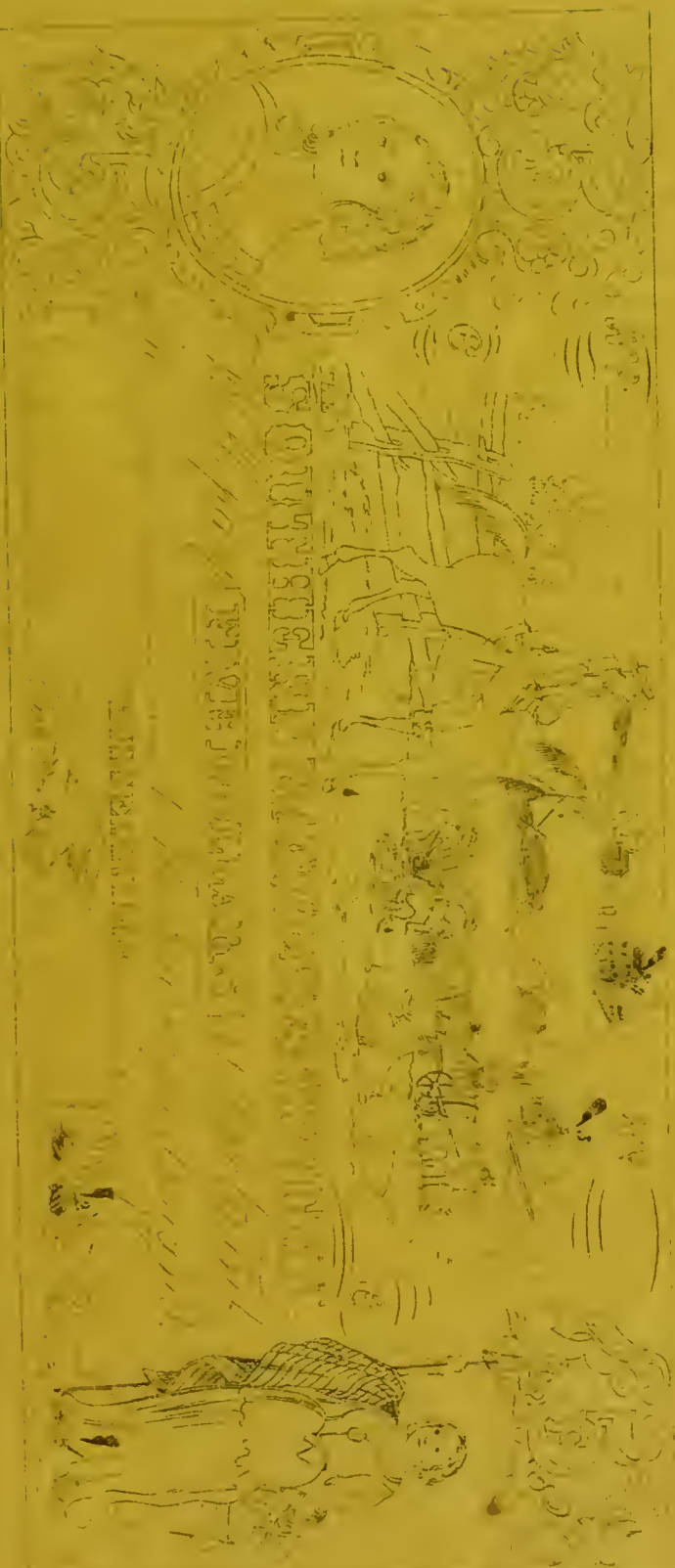
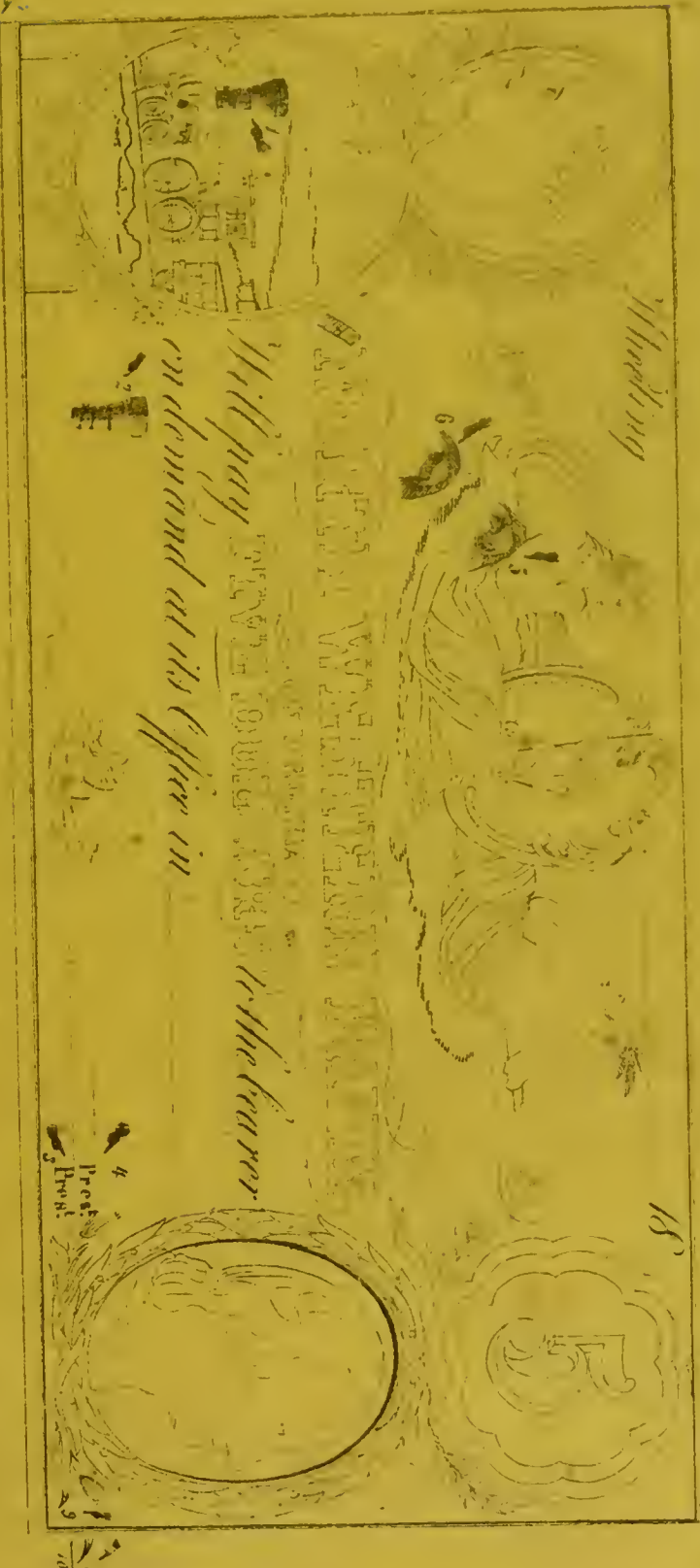


5s. North Western B'k of Va.

We have given a mere outline of this new and dangerous counterfeit, yet it will be seen that the points of difference show plainly. The joints of the chimney of the locomotive (see at figure 1.) show more distinctly and crosser than in the genuine, as exhibited at fig. 2. The line on which the passenger's name is written (see at fig. 3.) extends close up to the top of the P in Prospect; in the genuine the line does not reach the P by a considerable space, as shown at fig. 4. The shading of the fin of the fuel side in the viz is made by little dots (see at fig. 5.) in the genuine (as shown at fig. 6.) is made by fine lines. The counterfeit (see at fig. 7.) is not as wide as the genuine, which is shown by the line at fig. 8. The point of a small foot in the flower work (see at fig. 9 on lower right corner) does not extend as far into the corner as it does in the genuine, which is shown at figure 10. The insulation work on the bed (see at figure 11) is exactly, and is without relief.

5s. Southern Bank of Kentucky.

Observe the feet of the female, representing the Goddess of Liberty, on the right side. Her feet are very distinct, hardly observable. They are very plainly seen in the genuine, (as shown at figure 2.) The windows in the barn house represented in the vignette, (see at figure 3.) are also very distinct to be seen. In the genuine note they show almost as plainly as we have illustrated them at figure 4. The N in New York, in the engravers' imprint line is awkwardly made—appearing upside down.



EXPLANATION.

5s, Oneida Valley Bank, N. Y.

This is such a well executed note and presents so genuine an appearance, that few persons would pronounce it a counterfeit note. It is nevertheless nothing like the genuine \$5 bills of this bank, but has more resemblance to its \$3 notes, which were so successfully counterfeited about a year ago; the circulation of which was headed by the opportune fac simile exposure we gave the public of it. Remember the genuine \$5 bills on this bank are entirely different to this illustration.

5s, Farmers Bank of Kentucky.

There are two chimneys, (see at fig. 1.) which are very indistinct in the counterfeit; but appear quite plain in the genuine, as seen at fig. 2. In the counterfeit there is no dot to the i in the word their, in the line which reads, "Will pay Five Dollars at their Bank."—The dot is plainly seen in the genuine note. The last T in the word TRANSPORT, is slightly higher than the other letters in the word, (see at fig. 3) In the genuine these letters are of uniform height, as shown at fig. 4. The line on which the name of the Cashier is written, as at fig. 5, is about the thickness of a pin head from the top of the T in Toppan, (one of the signatures' names;) in the Genuine (see fig. 6,) this line is longer, and extends close up to the top of the T. The paper used in the Good notes is very fine and silky, giving a glossy appearance to the printed notes from the genuine plate, which is here, the case with counterfeit notes.

State of

New York

Oneida Valley Bank

REGISTERED

ONEIDA, N. Y.

Cash

Where to transact

IN THE BANK DEPARTMENT

REGISTER, State of

EXCHANGE BANK

Five Dollars

to the Farmer

New York

Cash

Pres

Aug 1st 1855

EXPLANATIONS.

28, Harrisburg Bank, Pa.

The distinction between the counterfeit and genuine note can easily be observed in the top curl of the large figure 2, [as shown at figure 1.] The end in the counterfeit touches the bottom of the B in Harrisburg—in the genuine it is otherwise, as shown at fig. 2. Observe at figure 3, the line in the large 2 passes through the U in the same word very differently to what it does in the genuine, as shown at fig. 4, also, the same difference is seen in the S—figs. 5 and 7 show the counterfeit, and figs. 6 and 8 the genuine. Mark the position of the D in Dollars at fig. 9, contrasted with its position in the genuine, as shown at figure 10. The line, [see at fig. 11,] upon which the Clerk's name is written touches the head of one of the men—in the genuine [see at fig. 12,] it is a space above the head.

These marks of distinction are only applicable to counterfeits on letter A plate. We have not seen any on the other plates.

28, Wareham Bank, Mass.

This is a spurious note, and the plate has been altered to suit various banks, by merely inserting the name of the bank, State and place. It has been changed to suit the Boston Bank, and under that name has obtained a very wide circulation. The caution is to reject all notes like this fac simile.

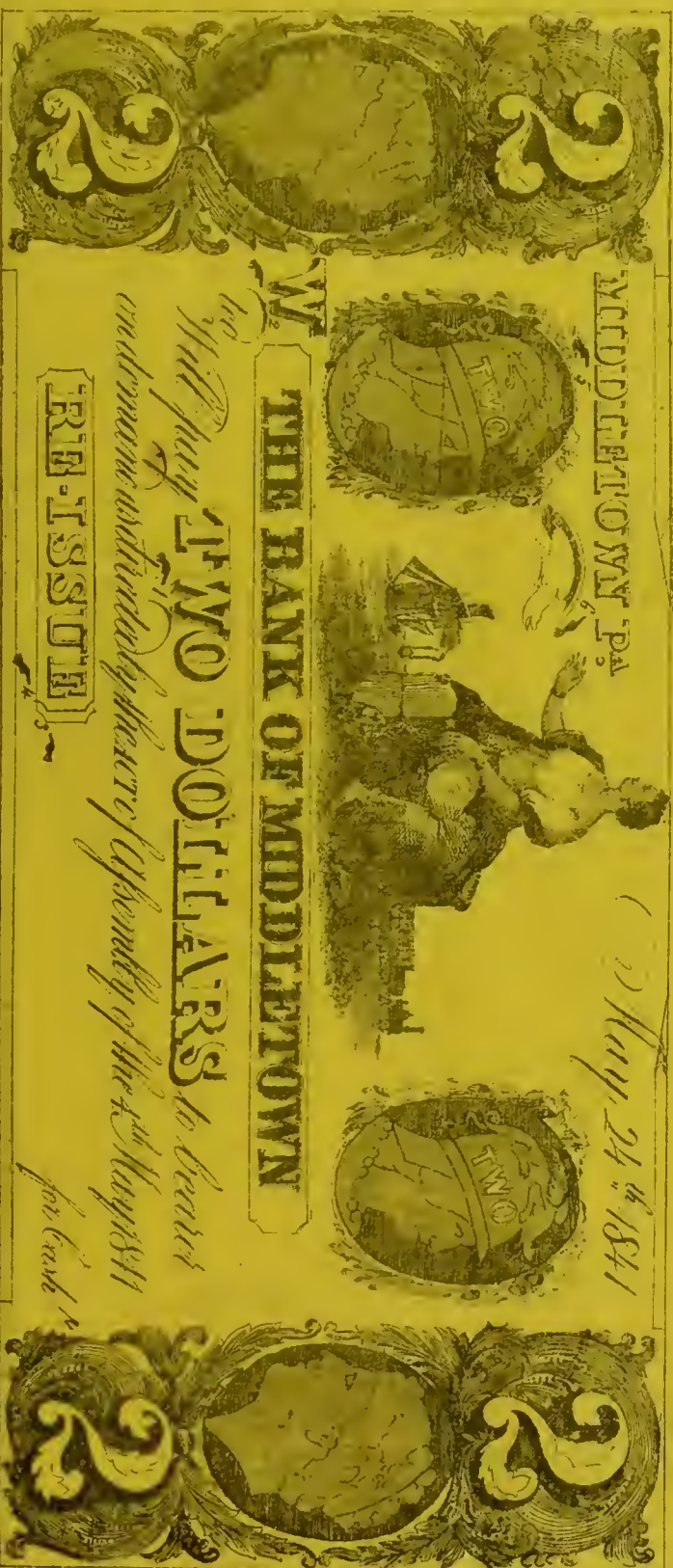
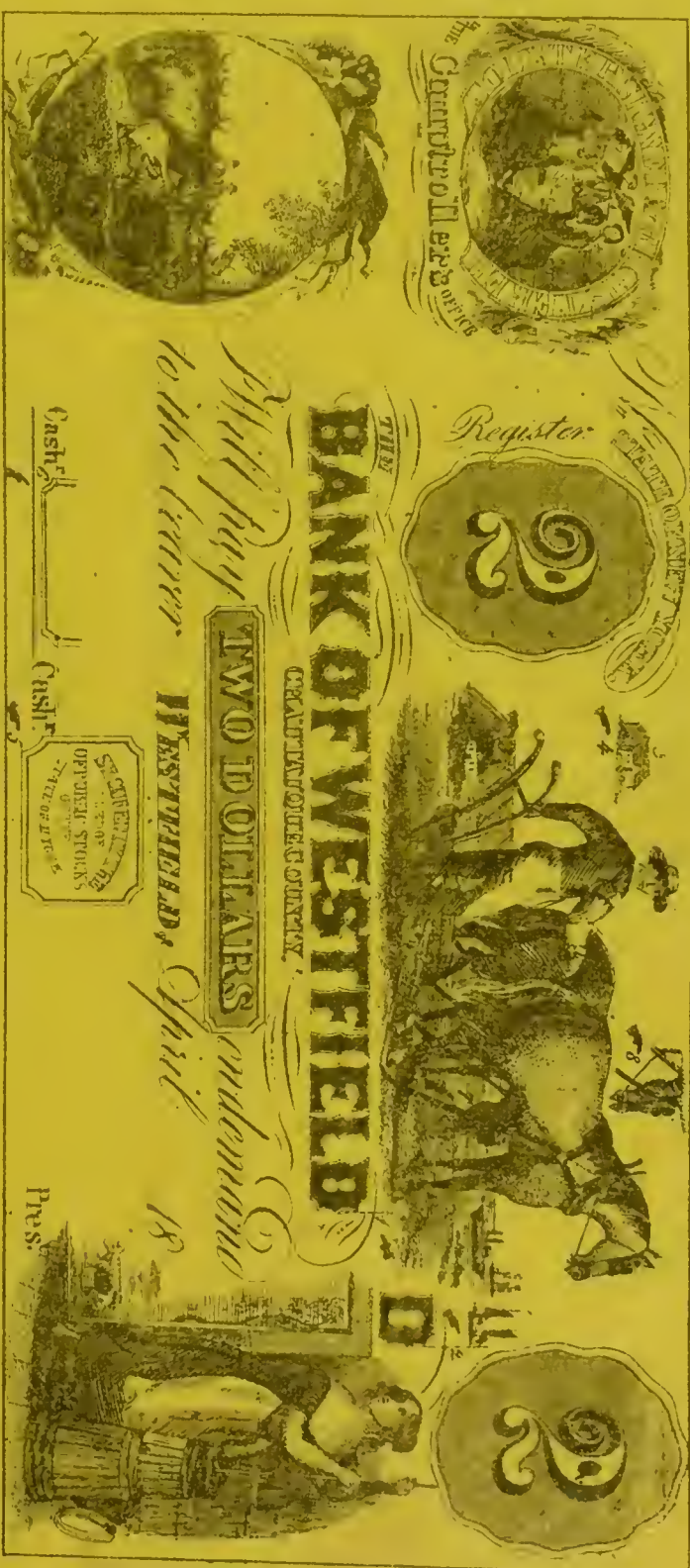
EXPLANATIONS.

23. Bank of Westfield, N. Y.

We seldom happen upon a counterfeit so well calculated to deceive as this one. It is a new affair, and has been widely circulated in the West. Observe the D in WESTFIELD in title line, as shown at figure 1, is a little beyond the horse's right fore-foot: in the genuine, as shown by the line drawn at figure 2, the letter D ranges precisely with the horse's right foot. There are four windows *distinctly* seen in the little house [see at figure 3,] behind the plow: in the genuine, as shown at figure 4, none are scarcely visible. There is double the space [see at figure 5,] between the bottom marginal line and the stamp containing the words: "Secured by the Pledge of Public Stocks," &c., than what is [see at figure 6,] in the genuine. No bridle reins, as at fig. 7, can be seen on one of the horses: in the genuine the reins, see at figure 8, are quite plain.

23. Bank of Middletown, Pa.

This counterfeit is a very close copy of the genuine, and executed in a masterly style. *See* Mark the curl of the last *d* in the word directed touches the shading, [see at figure 1,] of the W in the word TWO in denomination line, which is not the case in the genuine, as shown at our mark 2. The block containing RE-ISSUE is longer, as shown at figure 3, than in the genuine, as seen at figure 4. The space between the medallion head [see at figure 5,] and the bottom of the letters in MIDDLETOWN, Pa., on the left upper part of the note, is nearly double—as shown at figure 6,—that of the genuine.



EXPLANATIONS.

5s, Bank of the Valley, Va.

The V in the word FIVE in denomination line [see at figure 1.] is different from the genuine, as shown at figure 2, just below the top of the letter is not so. The top of the last d in the word demand, [see at figure 3.] is directly below the V in VIRGINIA; in the genuine, [see at figure 4.] the top of the d points to the middle of the space between the VI in the same word VIRGINIA. The t in Prest, at lower right hand corner, [see at figure 5.] touches the round corner piece—in the genuine, as seen at figure 6, the t is a square off. There is another mark of difference we have not illustrated, viz: the rule lines upon which the date and officers' names are written, show very distinctly in counterfeit; while in the genuine there are none seen.

10s, State Bank of Ohio.

Observe the letter N's in the words TEN, TEN, above and below, on the right end of the note, are the sixteenth of an inch off the end marginal line, as shown at figs. 1 and 3; in the genuine [see at figs. 2 and 4.] they nearly touch. The T in the word The in the beginning of the title line [see at fig. 5.] is outside of the work around Harrison; in the genuine, as at figure 6, the foot of the T commences in the inside. The bottom of the p in the word pay, [see at fig. 7.] is outside the same work; in the genuine, as at fig. 8, the p rests on the medalion inside. The upper left end corner medalion, [see at fig. 9.] touches the top marginal line in two places only; in the genuine, see at fig. 10, it touches in five places, and also the left end marginal line. The t in the word the, just below the word pay, as at fig. 11, is the one-sixth of an inch off the outline of the medalion; in the genuine, as shown at figure 12, the t touches.



EXPLANATION.

5s, Merchants Bk, Lynchburg.

This is a new spurious note, and is not an imitation of any genuine note issued by any of the banks. There have been large quantities of them passed in different sections of Virginia, and the interior counties of Pennsylvania.

50s, Merchants Bank.

This is a fac simile of a very dangerous spurious note, which may be altered to every "Merchants Bank" in the country. The original note is from a genuine engraved plate, that has unfortunately for the public, fallen into counterfeiters' hands. The reader will bear in mind that there is no genuine note in circulation like this illustration. We repeat the caution: beware of all notes entitled "Merch' Bk, Bm." Look well at the lettering in the name of the State as well as the place of their location.




STATE OF VIRGINIA.





THE MERCHANTS BANK

Will pay FIVE DOLLARS to bearer on demand

LYNCHBURG

Cash?

Pres?




SEAL OF THE



MASSACHUSETTS




The Merchants Bank

Will pay FIVE DOLLARS to bearer on demand

SALMON FALLS

Cash?

Pres?



EXPLANATIONS.

10s, State Bank of Ohio.

This counterfeit, our engravers inform us, is copied *line for line*, but, strange to say, the counterfeiter has left *two* distinct points of difference from the genuine. Observe the most palpable mark of distinction in the centre of the vignette, to the left of the big X. The knee of the man in the counterfeit bill, is almost the thickness of a pin head from the saw line inside, as shown at figure 3. In the genuine bill, [see at fig. 4,] the knee *touches* that line. Mark also the distinction between the appearance of the cluster of fruit, &c. in the good and bad bills. Fig. 1 shows the counterfeit, and figure 2 shows how the fruit, &c. appear in the good bill. We advise all persons to reject notes like this one, as the principal mark of distinction has been altered, and the bank has stopped issuing from this old plate.

20s, State Bank of Ohio.

Observe in the word *will*, at the end of the title of the bank, the two *ll's* in the bad note are the same length, and the top of the first *l* is nearly the sixteenth of an inch off the shield, as shown at figure 1; in the good bill the first *l* nearly touches the shield, it being made a little longer. The houses, &c. back of the female in the vignette, are too dark, [as shown at fig. 3,] in the counterfeit; whilst in the good, [as shown at fig. 4,] they are very light, and finely perspective. The tail of the letter *p* in *pay* is longer in the good note, [see at fig. 6,] and touches the medallion at a different place than it does [see at fig. 5,] on the bad bill. The top of the medallion, at left end of note, [see at fig. 7,] is quite different from the genuine, as exhibited at fig. 8: three points of the flower wreath touch the top marginal line, whilst in the good note *five* almost touch. The bad bill [see at figs. 9 and 10,] is nearly a quarter of an inch longer than the genuine.



EXPLANATIONS.

1^o, State Bank of Ohio.

Observe the hand of the man with a riddle, in the vignette. Mark the difference between it and the hand of the genuine, as shown at figure 2: that of the bad is closed, except the fore-finger, whilst the hand on good is nearly open. In the genuine, under the same man in the vignette, two white spots can be distinctly seen, as shown at figure 4, which are not discernible [see at figure 3,] in the counterfeit. The next mark is the distance the top of the last *l* in the word "will" is off the dress of the female figure on the right end of the note. In the counterfeit [see at figure 5] you can place the head of a pin in the space between the top of the *l* and the dress—in the genuine bill the *l* is close up to the dress, as at figure 6. ~~For~~ The old notes from the genuine plate should be rejected, as the bank has stopped issuing from it.

2^o, State Bank of Ohio.

This second plate exhibits another of those well executed counterfeits, which it is impossible to detect from a mere written description. Observe at the left end, the scroll of the lath work on which is the head of Penn, is the breadth of a pin head off the left end marginal line—in the genuine it *touches*. The dotted line at figure 4 shows the genuine. The part of the scarf on the lap of the female in the vignette, as pointed to at figure 1, is thick and *blunt*, in the genuine it is more *peaked*, as shown in the little figure to the right, as pointed to at fig. 2. Also, the word "Cincinnati," after the engraver's names, looks like "Cincinnati." Since writing the above, the bank has stopped issuing from the genuine plate like the fac simile; and besides, the counterfeiters have changed these marks of difference. Reject notes like this illustration.



THE STATE BANK OF OHIO will pay to bearer **ONE DOLLAR** on demand at Cash and will give **ONE**



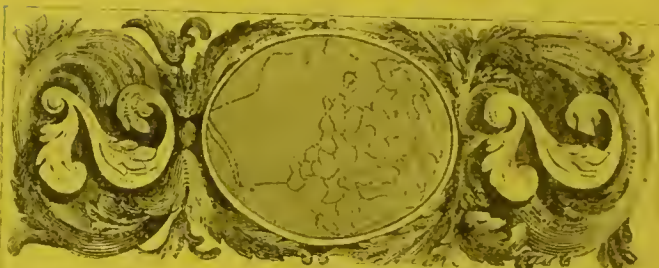
THE STATE BANK OF OHIO will pay to bearer **TWO DOLLARS** on demand at Cash and will give **TWO**

EXPLANATION.

2s, Bank of Middletown, Pa.

This is a dangerous imitation but may readily be detected by observing that the names of the engravers, Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Haly, Philad., are left off the upper left end, (the place where we have inserted it.) The engraver's imprint is on two places on the genuine note, viz: at the bottom margin and at the upper left end. *2s* The little word *WYDO* is repeated twenty-one times along lower margin. In the genuine it is repeated but twenty times. These palpable omissions were intentionally made by the counterfeiter, who has inserted another lot corrected in this respect. The quickest mark to detect them by is to observe that the words *Middletown, Pa.* at the top (see at fig. 4) in line slightly downward and do not range perfectly with the upper marginal line, thus *MIDDLETOWN, PA.*

We venture the assertion that one-third of the notes in circulation of this description are counterfeit—so close is the resemblance to the genuine.



Engraved by Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Haly, Philad.

MIDDLETOWN PA

No



RESIST

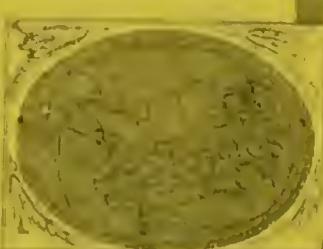
WILL PAY TWO DOLLARS

BANK OF MIDDLETOWN

273 373 373

for Cash

CONNECTICUT



SAUGATUCK BANK

TEN DOLLARS

WESTPORT

WILL PAY



WILL PAY

CASH



PAID



10s, Saugatuck Bk, Westport.
This also belongs to the spurious class. There are no genuine notes like this in circulation.

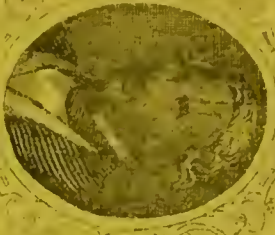
EXPLANATION.

5s, Casco Bank, Maine.

This is such a close imitation of the genuine note that we are only able to present a few points of difference. (Observe there is a higher stroke in the art of the C in d C) (see at fig. 1.)—It is heavier in the genuine, as shown at fig. 2. The counterfeit note is almost a quarter of an inch narrower than the genuine, which is exhibited at figs. 3 and 4, at left end. At figs. 5 and 6, we show that there is a slight difference in the shading of the end of the skirt—at fig. 5 we exhibit the counterfeit and 6 the genuine. There is a spot on one of the seals, (see at fig. 7.) which is not in the genuine, as shown at fig. 8. The cashier of this bank informs us that all their genuine 5s have red backs, and the counterfeit are generally plain backs.

10s, Farmers' Bank, Ky.


This is a new counterfeit, and some of them are well got up. Observe at figs. 1. in vignette, that the mountains are very *indistinctly* shown, whilst in the genuine (see at fig. 2.) they are plainly seen. In the like one of Crittenden, a trif of hair, (see at fig. 3.) shows like a horn, which is not in the genuine. The *skirt* paper in the back in vignette, (see at fig. 4.) is not to be seen; in the genuine they are quite plain, as at fig. 5. There is but *one* white spot, (see at fig. 7.) instead of a square; there are *two* in genuine, as at fig. 8. The top of the B in Bank, (see at fig. 9.) is a good deal above the bottom of the A in BANK in title line; it almost touches in the genuine, as at fig. 10. Then, they, (see as fig. 11.) commence under it; unlike the genuine, as shown at fig. 12. Also, the line upon which the number is written, (see at fig. 13.) is 1/2 inch higher than the number, as shown at fig. 14. There is only a single marginal line, (see at fig. 15.) at the top of the note; in the genuine, as shown at fig. 16, there is a double line around the note. At figs. 17 and 18 we compare the difference in the shading of the letter A—fig. 17 shows the counterfeit and 18 the genuine.



(STAMP ON))

5000


(B))



(MAGNET))

5000


(B))



(MAGNET))

5000

(B))



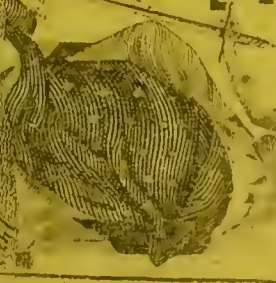
The President

CASCO

Will pay FIVE DOLLARS to bearer on demand = PORTLAND

BANK

INCORPORATED





10



10



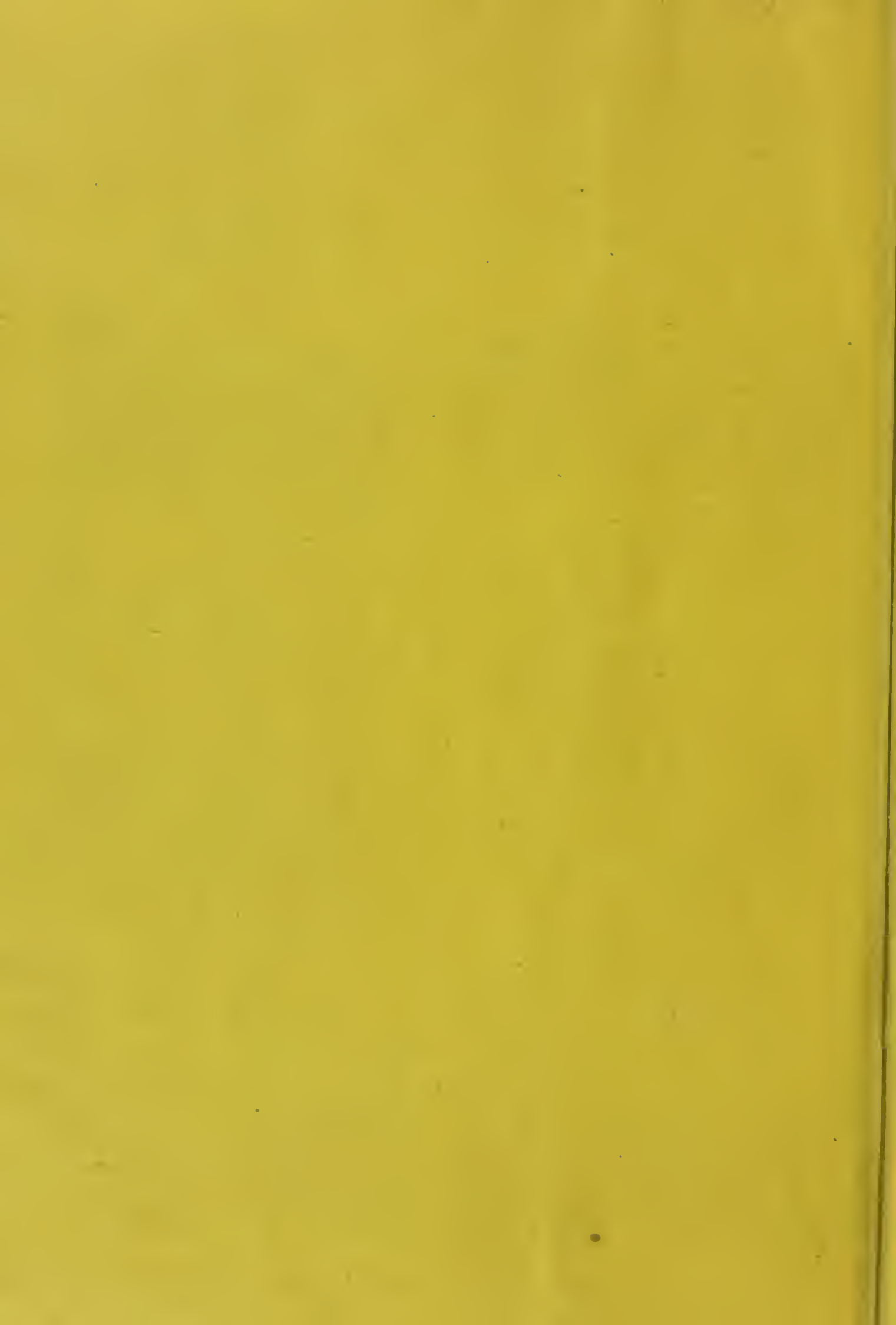
Frankfort

FARMERS' BANK OF KY.

Will pay at demand TEN DOLLARS to bearer on demand

BANK

INCORPORATED





EXPLANATION.

10s, State Bank of Indiana.

This note is a very exact copy of the genuine, and the resemblance to it is very close. The counterfeits are 7 1/4 inches long; the length of the genuine is shown by the black line below, which is a little over 7 inches. Observe at fig. 1 the "N" it does not extend so far on the cypher, as it does in the genuine as seen at fig. 2. The outline around the medalion 10, (see at fig. 3, on upper right hand corner) touches the end marginal line; in the genuine, (see shown at fig. 4) it does not. The little word or between BANK and INDIANA, (see at fig. 5), is not shaded; in the genuine, (see at fig. 6,) it is. The flower work on the left end, (see at fig. 7,) nearly touches the end marginal line; there is considerable space in the genuine bill (as contrasted at fig. 8—besides the counterfeit is wider than the genuine) * * *. The black space that divides the first A in the word Indiana, (see at fig. 9,) from the N is far bolder and distinctly won, than what it is in the genuine, as shown at fig. 10. The steamboat in the vignette, (see at fig. 11,) is rather large, and shows more plainly than it appears in the genuine, as exhibited at fig. 12. These points are abundantly sufficient to prevent any person from taking this exceedingly dangerous bill.



Length of the genuine note.

10s, Cranston Bank, R. I.

This bank has not issued any notes like this illustration for the last ten years; and there are no genuine notes like it issued by any bank. It is therefore a spurious note, and will doubtless be altered to other banks. Paste this fac simile up convenient for reference, that you may become familiar with it




EXPLANATION.

3s, State Bank of Indiana.


This is a very coarse imitation of the good bill, yet there is a very great resemblance to it in the general appearance. The lower part of the left end piece, [see at fig. 1,] is higher up from the bottom marginal line than what it is in the genuine, which is shown at fig. 2. The heavy stroke on the Y in York, [see at fig. 3] is on the wrong side—it ought to be the reverse, as shown at fig. 4. The bottom of the t in the little word to, [see at fig. 5,] does not touch the lower work at the end of the denomination line. In the genuine, [see at fig. 6,] it does. There is no final t [see at fig. 8,] to the word *Printed* in the counterfeit. The genuine [see at fig. 7,] has one.

20s, State Bank of Indiana.

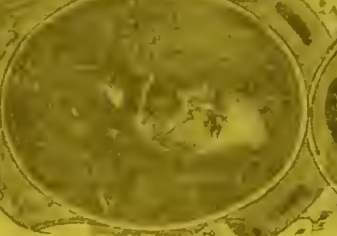
This is a perfect fac simile of the most perfect counterfeit; both in direction. The marks for detection are shown in the figure of a female on the right end. Observe the scarf at fig. 1, there is a shadow about the edges; in the genuine, [see at fig. 2,] the edges are clearly marked and appear like a cord run down them; also, the skirt of the dress is equally flat, [see at fig. 3,] and appears too much blended with the shading. In the genuine skirt, [see at fig. 4,] which we have exhibited at fig. 4, it will be seen that the folds of the dress hang very gracefully, and show very distinctly. If care is taken to scrutinize the difference which we have clearly marked, that exists between the counterfeit and genuine note, in the attention of the dress of this female figure on the right end, there need be no fear of imposition.



Indianapolis



February 1. 1857




Will pay at their Branches of

STATE BANK OF INDIANA

the sum of **THREE DOLLARS** to the Bearer.


Cash




New York

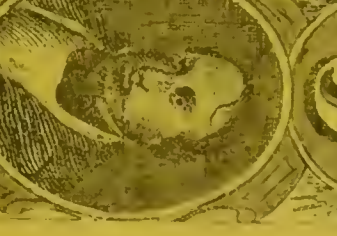
Toppan & Porter, Calloway & Co. Phila. & New York

Pres't



Ind.











INDIANAPOLIS

Will pay

STATE BANK OF INDIANA

at its Branch

the sum of **TWENTY DOLLARS**

Cash



New York

Toppan & Porter, Calloway & Co. Phila. & New York

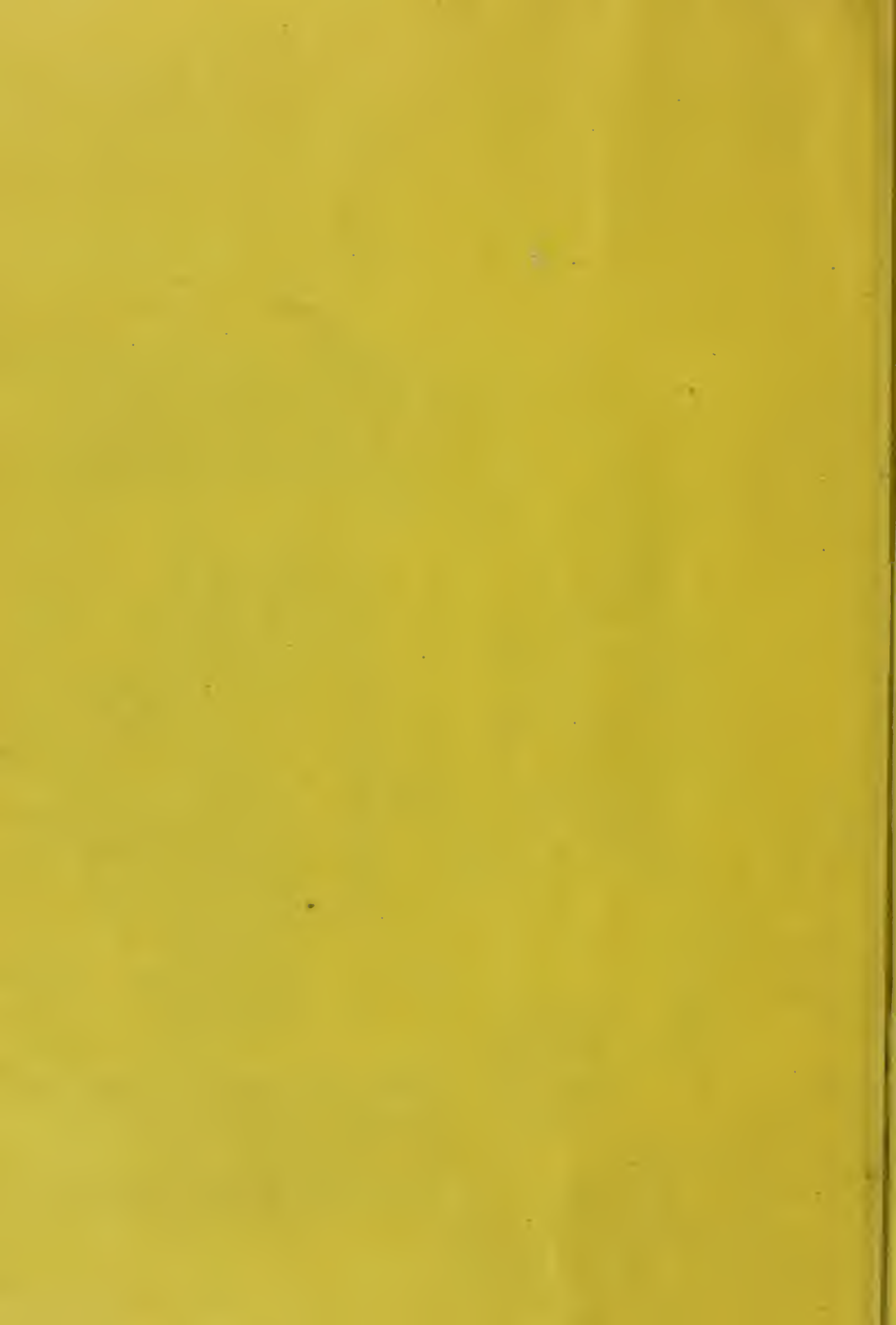
Pres't

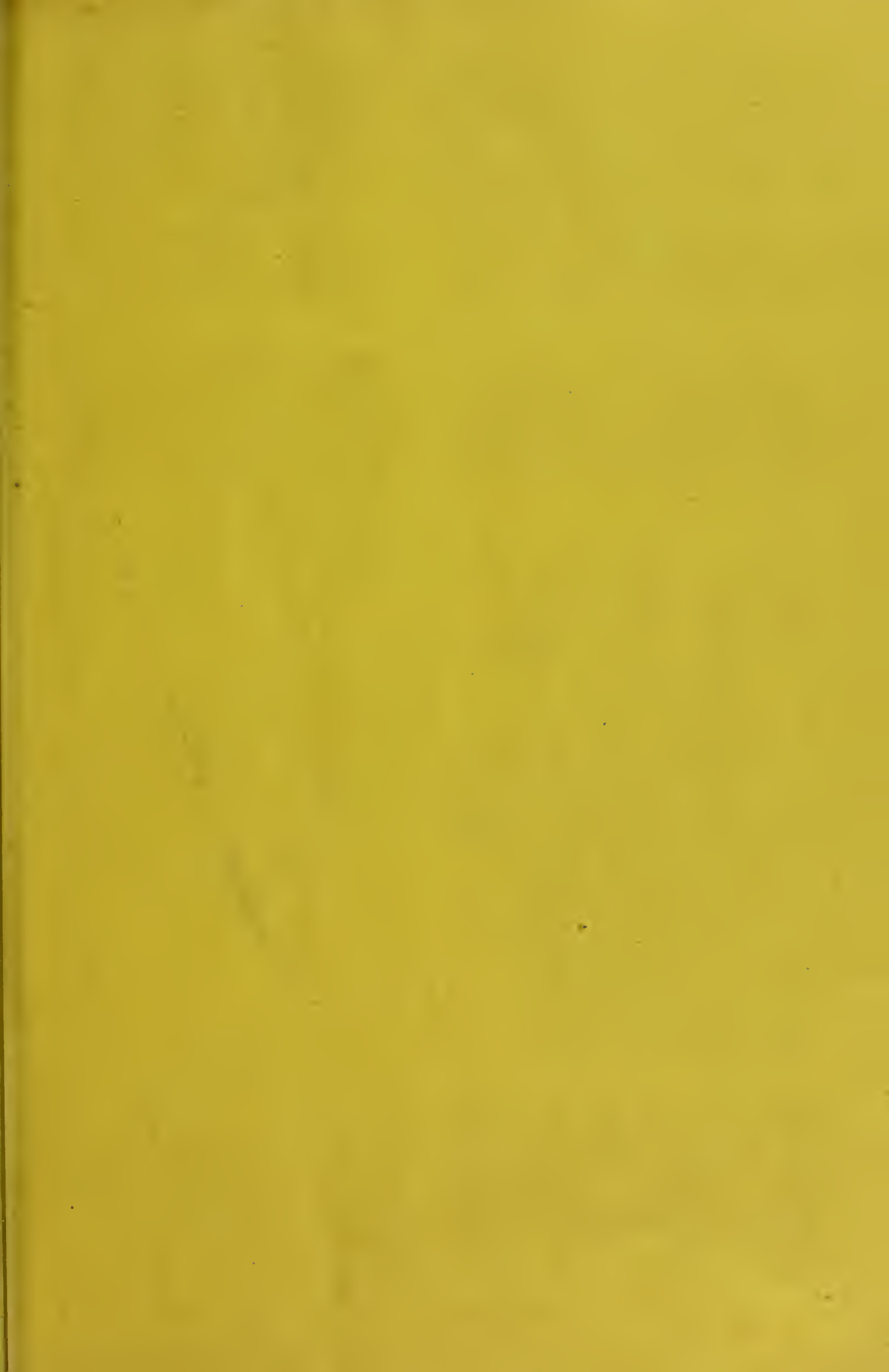


Ind.









EXPLANATION

55, Webster Bank, Mass.

This engraving represents one of those master pieces of villainy which deceives the experienced banker as well as the merchant. *Fig. 1*—The prominent distinction may at once be observed in the expression given to Webster's face. This face simulates the countenance of the counterfeit, which is quite a sufficient mark for detection. There are others, however. The top of the letter *S* on the right end (see at figure 1) does not touch the top marginal line. In the genuine, as shown at figure 2, it does touch—(this mark only applies to notes lettered *S*.) The shading of the cranium (see at figure 3) after Webster is within a hair breadth of touching the outline of the oval around the head of Webster. In the genuine, (as shown at figure 4) there is almost a pin head breadth of space. The ground work after the *F* in the word *FIVE*, on the lower left corner, (see at figure 5) which we have for the sake of illustration shown as white instead of black, is much whiter than it is in the genuine, as seen at figure 6. The peak of the monument nearly touches (see at fig. 7) the top marginal line. The space in the genuine is shown at figure 8. The flourish, (see at fig. 9) on the tail of the *F* in *Five*, is a mere hair line. In the genuine, (as shown at figure 10) the flourish is much bolder.

10, Rochester Bk, N. Y.

No clear imitation of a genuine note was ever made than the one of which this illustration is a sample. But near as it approaches the good, it is not without sufficient points of difference by which it can readily be detected.

Observe the female in the vignette that has a ribbon in her hand, (see at fig. 1) the fingers of the hand which rests on the frame around the likeness of Pierce, are plainly seen; in the genuine note, (see at fig. 2) it is barely possible to discern the hand at all. The flower work at the bottom of the likeness on the right end, (see at fig. 3) connects more closely with the flower work below it, than it does in the good bill, as shown at figure 4. The windows of the little cabin in the vignette, (see at fig. 5) can be plainly seen. In the genuine, (as shown at figure 6) they are very faintly marked. The shield on the upper left corner, with *X* on it, (see at figure 7) is badly formed at the top, nor do the stars and stripes on it appear half so distinctly as they do on the good bill. We show at figure 8 how clearly marked the top of the shield in the shape of a heart appears in the genuine note.

Fig. 9—We have given a fac simile of the genuine signature of the cashier's name, *P. W. Handy*, so that it may be convenient for comparison with the counterfeit. The former is written in a free, bold style, with jet black ink.


After this minute description, do not blame us if you should be so careless as to have one of these notes passed upon you.

WEBSTER

INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

BANK

55, N. BOSTON, MASS.



Cashier


Pres.

THE ROCHESTER BANK

INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY DOLLARS

ROCHESTER



Cashier

Pres.

DIRECTIONS.

5s, Unadilla Bank, N. Y.

The extensive circulation this counterfeit has obtained in so short a time, is evidence of its masterly execution. At first sight nine persons out of ten would pronounce it a genuine bill, but this illustration exhibits several plain points of difference. Observe how *distinctly* the factory building and its windows appear in the vignette, as shown at fig. 1. In the genuine [see at fig. 2,] the windows are very faint, and the building is *finely* perspective. There is no opening in the bottom of the A in the word BANK in title line, as shown at fig. 3. The genuine A is exhibited at fig. 4. Mark the difference in the size of the lettering in the word UNADILLA in the date line, that of the counterfeit, [see at fig. 5,] being a shade larger than in the genuine, as shown at figure 6. The top of the 5 is further off the upper marginal line of the right end piece, as seen at fig. 7, than it is in the genuine, which is shown at fig. 8.

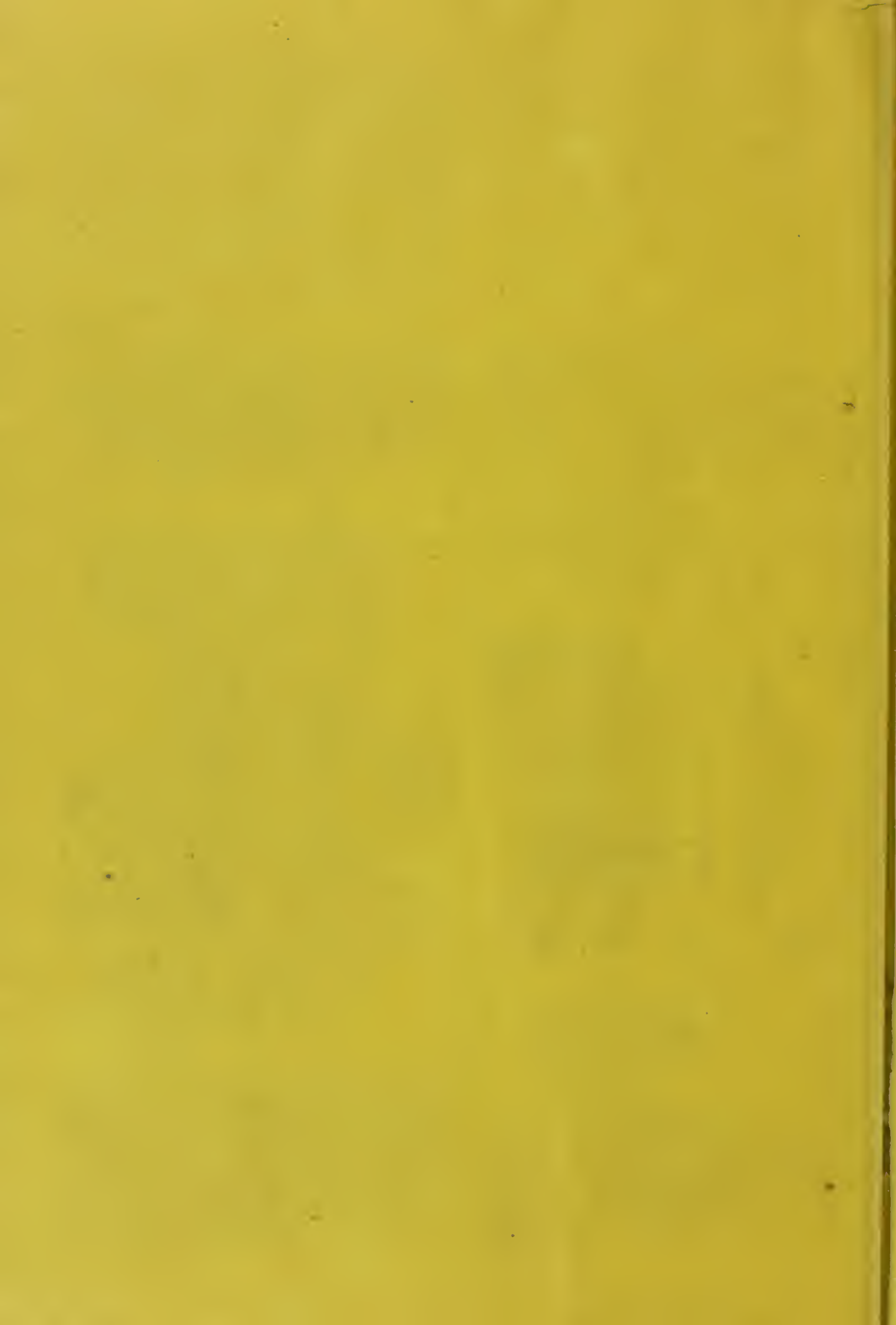
10s, Farm. & Drovers' Bk, Pa.

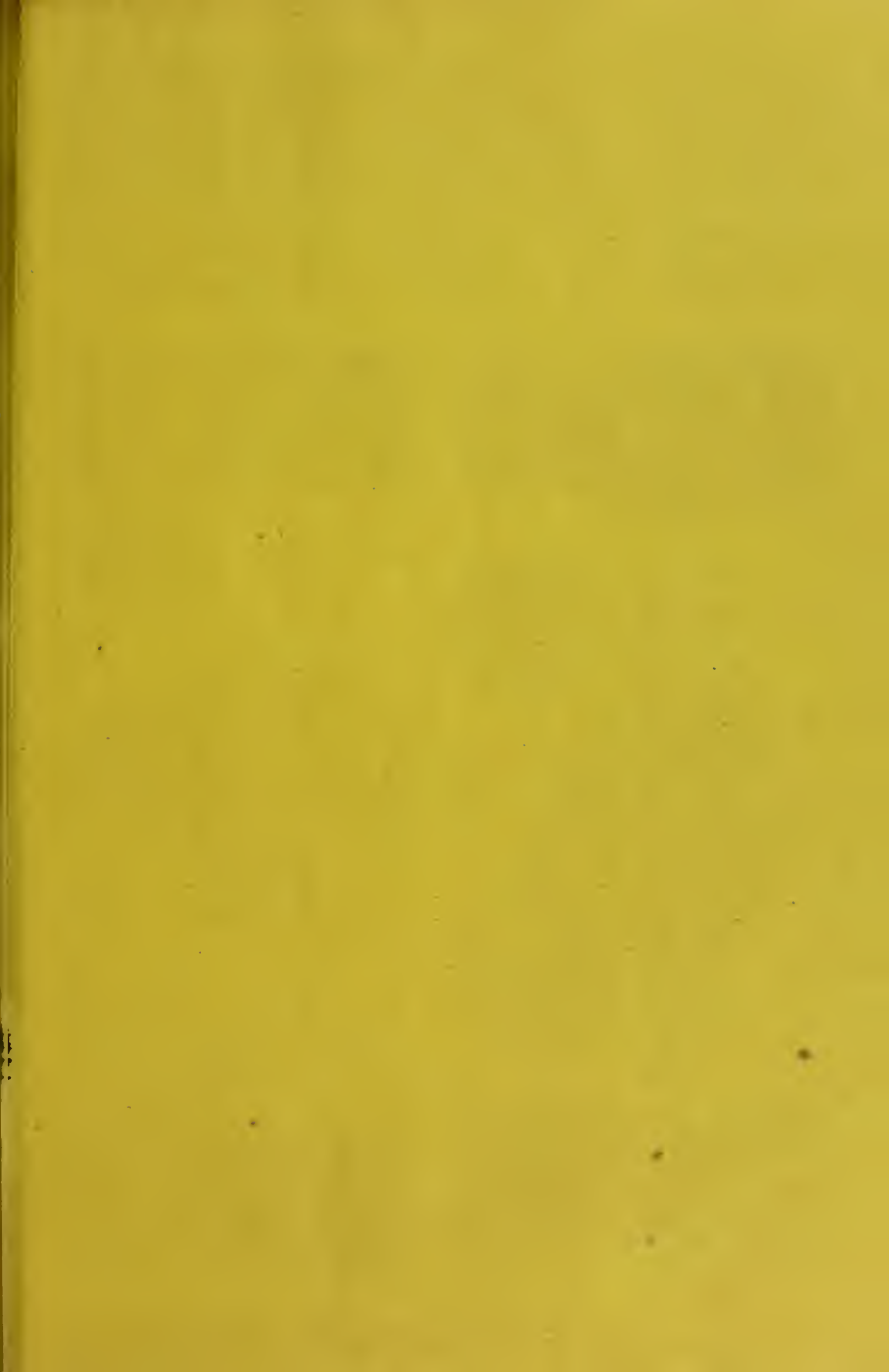
The medallion work on this counterfeit is such a good imitation as to render it a dangerous bill. The first mark of distinction is shown in the vignette — the front fence post, see at figure 1, is *straight*, but in the genuine, as exhibited at figure 2, it is *crooked*. Observe how far the top of the d in the word *demand* is off the T in the word TEN, as shown at figure 3, compared with the space in the genuine, as at figure 4. At figures 5 and 6, we exhibit the comparative space the top of the t in the little word to is from the foot of the A in FARMERS — the former shows the counterfeit, and the latter the genuine; also, the space (see at figure 7,) between the little word *or* and *bearer*, is about double to that in the genuine, as marked by the faint line at figure 8. Any careful person need not be imposed upon by these counterfeits, if these distinctions are observed.

IN THE BANK DEPARTMENT.

REGISTER
State of New York
UNADILLA BANK
OTSEGO COUNTY.
Five Dollars on demand
to the Bearer
UNADILLA, August 1851
CASH
AVT
Per.

THE FARMERS & DROVERS' BANK
OF WAYNESBURG
Five Dollars on demand
TEN DOLLARS
Waynesburg
Cash
Per.





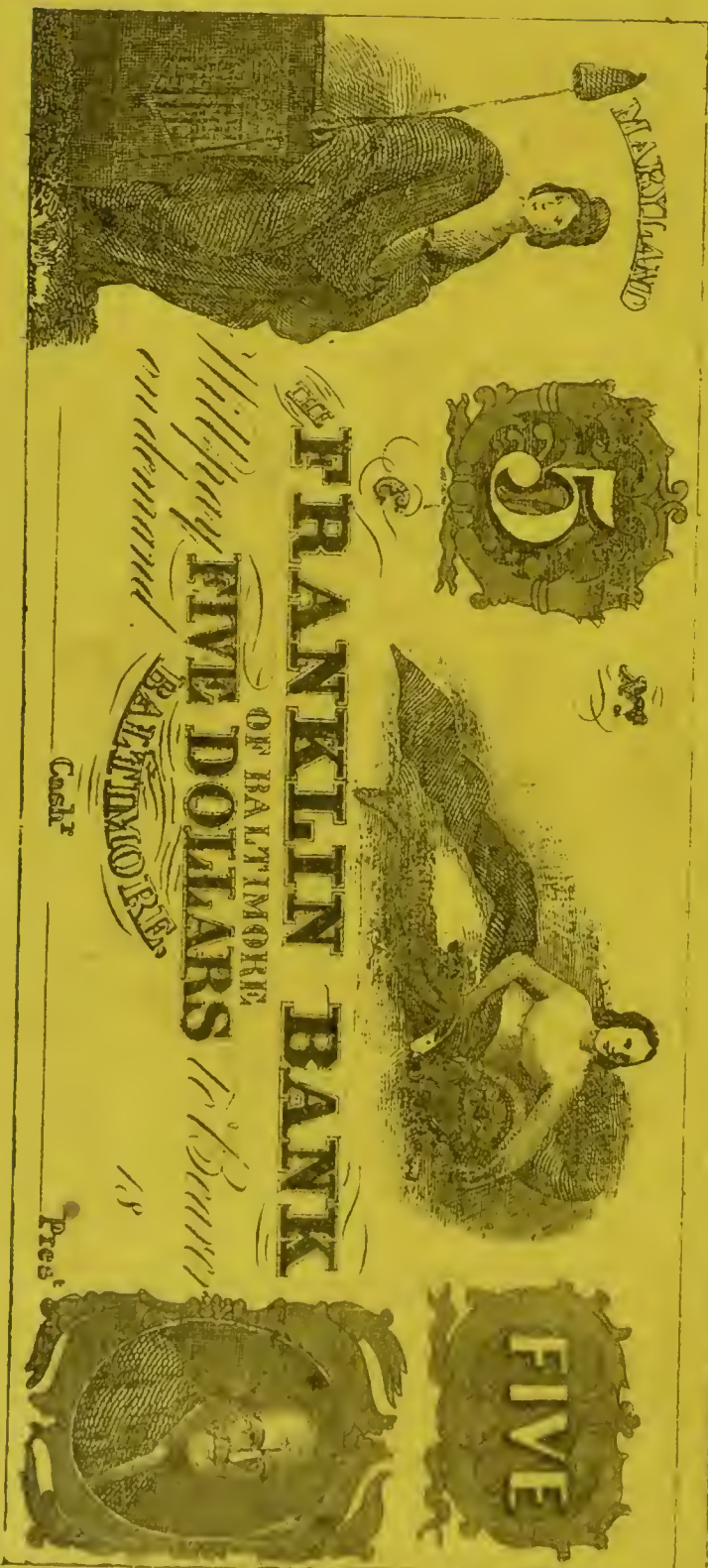
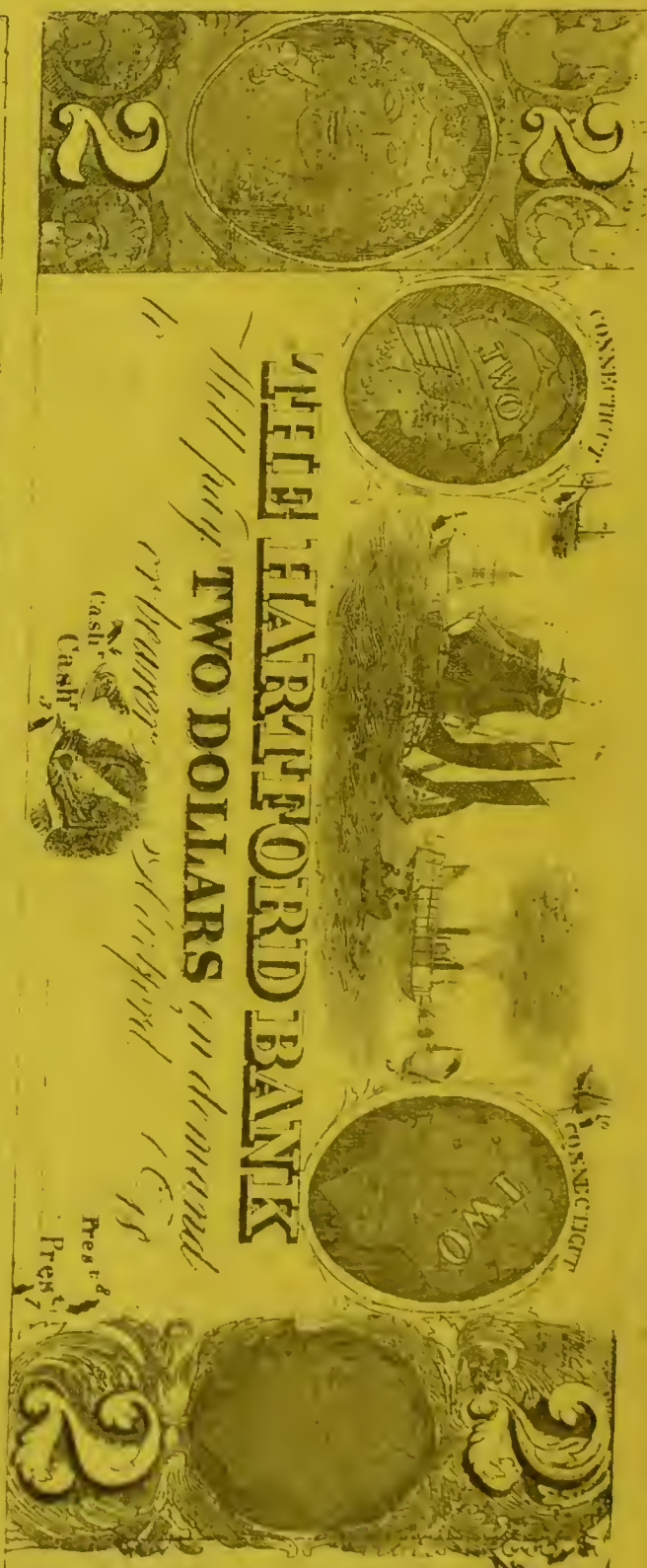
EXPLANATIONS.

2s, Hartford Bank, Conn.

The first prominent mark of difference is seen at fig. 1, in the left side of vignette. The bowprint of the little vessel in the counterfeit is fully a $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch off the outline around the medallion head; in the genuine note, (see at fig. 2,) it *touches* that line. Notice the difference in the size of the lettering in the words *cash* and *pay*, (figs. 3 and 7 show the counterfeit, and 4 and 8 the genuine.) Observe closely, and a small sail boat can be *distinctly* seen in the genuine vignette just touching the outline of the right medallion, as shown at fig. 6; in the counterfeit, this sail boat is dull and faint, and (as at fig. 5,) can only be *partly* seen. The genuine bill is a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch shorter than the counterfeit; fig. 10 shows the length of the good, and fig. 9 the bad bill. The shrinkage of the paper, however, will frequently change this difference.—There is in the genuine a fine line ground work shading in the lettering of the name of the bank, and the denomination line, *Two Dollars*, which is omitted in the counterfeit.

5s Franklin Bank, Md.

This second plate is the representation of a very dangerous counterfeit. We omit, however, a description of it, because this bank is calling in and cancelling all notes of this description, and is issuing others of this denomination from an entirely new and different plate. Our advice is, refuse all notes like this fac simile, and you are safe.



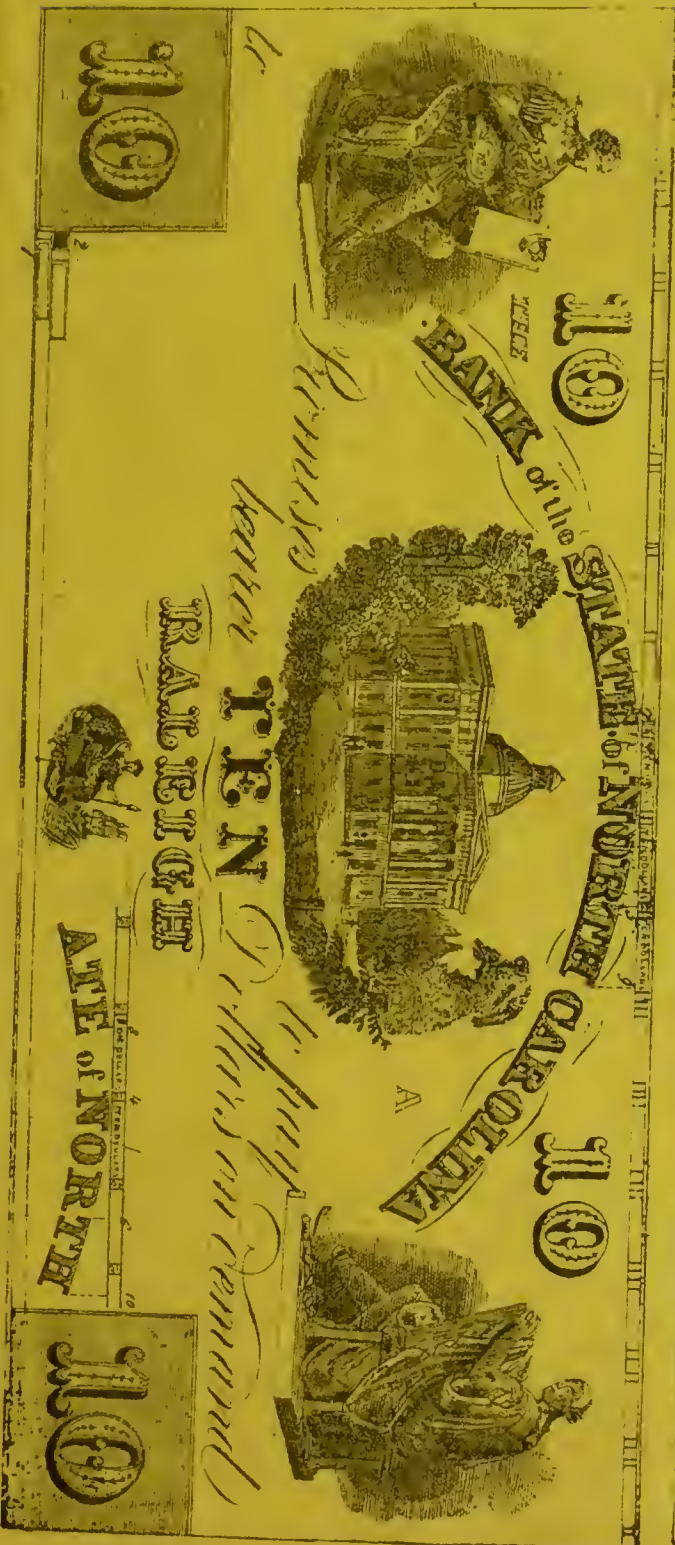
2s, State Bank of Indiana.

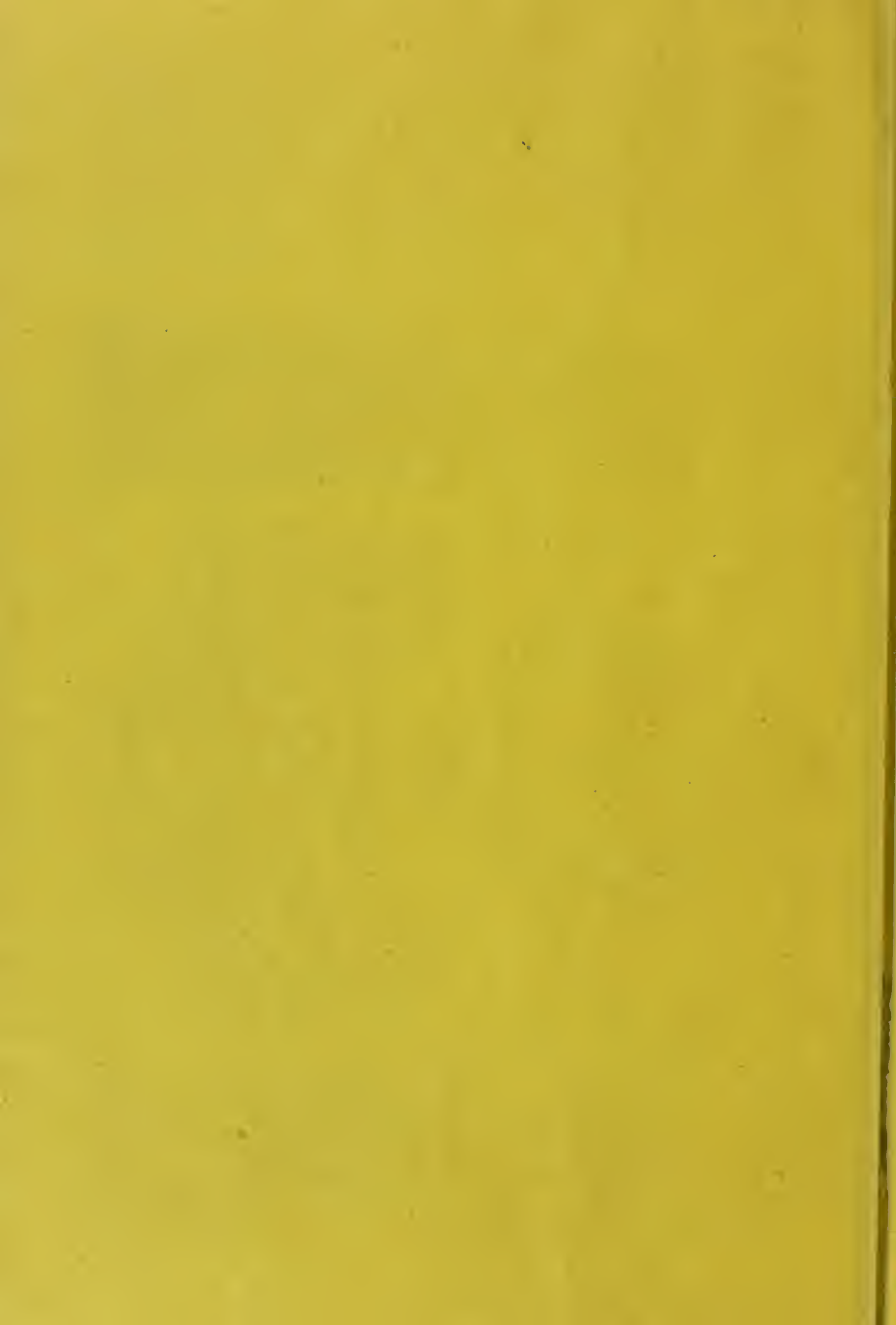
The second plate represents a counterfeit Two Dollar bill on the State Bank of Indiana. The most palpable mark is the steeple of the State House at the bottom of the note, between the officers' names, points in the counterfeit nearly between the two letter L's in the word DOLLARS, in the genuine it points in a line with the back of the first L.

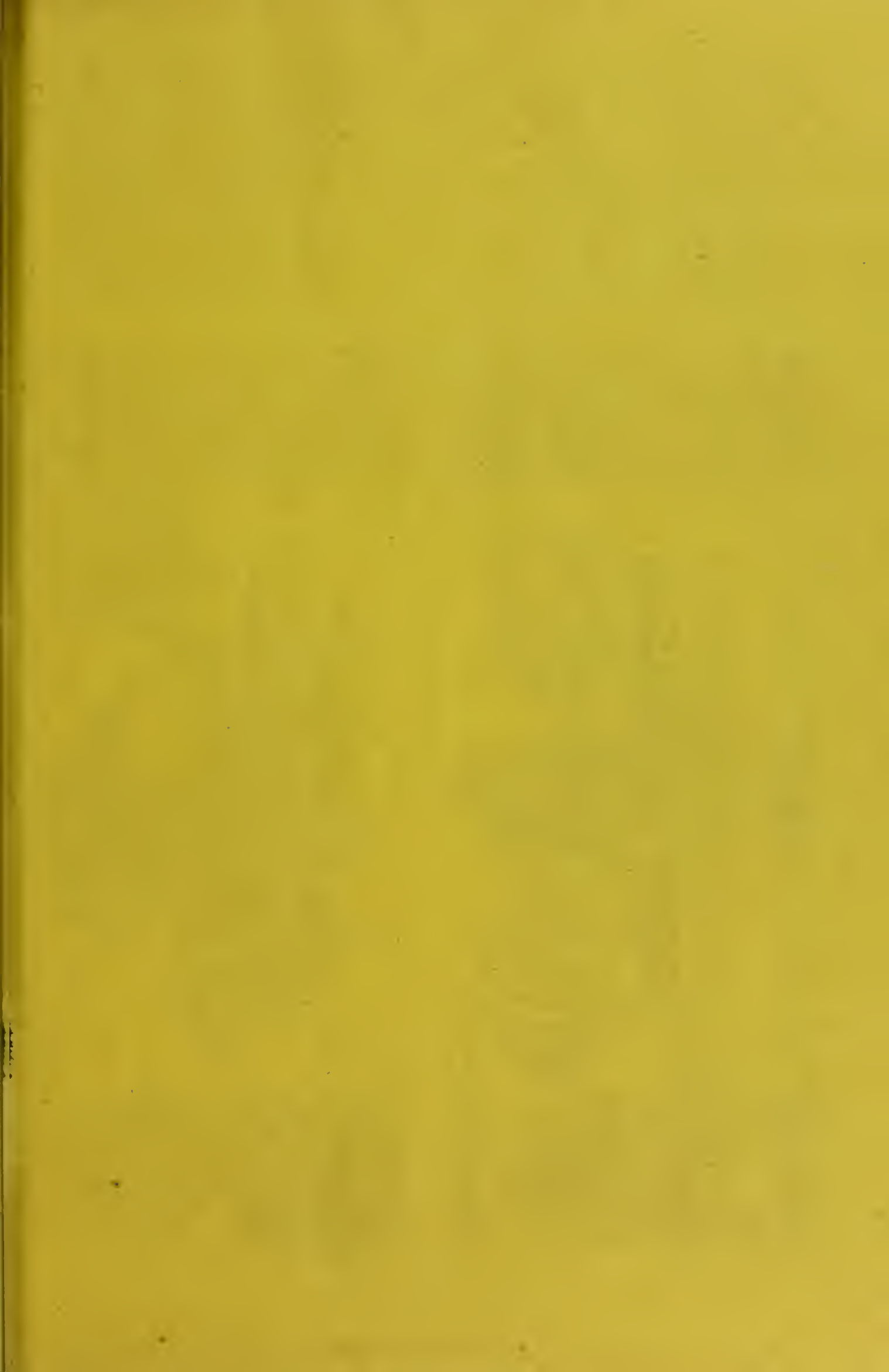
10s, Bk of the State of N. C.

There are several points in which this note differs materially from the genuine. The first can be seen at the lower left corner, (at figure 1,) which contrasted with the genuine, as it is at fig. 2, shows a marked difference. See the B, N, T and H, in the circle title line, at figures 7, 3, 5, and 9, and observe how differently these letters range with the words TEN DOLLARS in small letters along the top margin. The position in the genuine bill of these letters is shown at figures 8, 4, 6, and 10.

long the top margin, the words TEN DOLLARS are repeated seventeen times, whilst these words, in the genuine bill, are repeated eighteen times.







EXPLANATION.

CITIZENS' BANK.

Dangerous Spurious Plates.

These notes are fac similes of two of the most dangerous spurious issues that have appeared. The originals were got up by a regular bank note engraver for a fraudulent bank in the District of Columbia. This bogus concern only lasted for a brief period, and, like all the rest, exploded. The plates have fallen into the hands of the counterfeiters, who have altered them to represent all "Citizens' Banks" in the United States. This is done by inserting the name of the State and the place where the bank is located. ~~See~~ Whenever a note bearing the title, "Citizens' Bank," is offered you, be careful that it is not one of these spurious concerns. There are no genuine notes like them in circulation. There are also spurious notes from the same broken concern, of the denominations of one, two and three dollars. The vignette of the \$1 bill is a female, anvil and hammer; one on the left end; sailor, Indian, &c., on the right end. The \$2 bill has a male figure for a vignette; two on left end; two females, globe, &c., on the right end. The \$3 bill has a machine for a vignette; on the right end of the note, a man with a basket; three on left end; eagle, &c., between the officers' signatures. These notes may be altered to represent over \$20 or \$50 bills, and deceive good judges, on account of the engraving being genuine. Let this illustration and description be posted up convenient for reference.



THE
CITIZENS' BANK
OF BALTIMORE

Will pay on demand
FIVE DOLLARS
to the order of
WORCESTER
Cashier

THE
CITIZENS' BANK
OF BALTIMORE

Will pay on demand
FIVE DOLLARS
to the order of
WORCESTER
Cashier

THE
CITIZENS' BANK
OF BALTIMORE

Will pay on demand
TEN DOLLARS
to the order of
BALTIMORE
Cashier

THE
CITIZENS' BANK
OF BALTIMORE

Will pay on demand
TEN DOLLARS
to the order of
BALTIMORE
Cashier

EXPLANATIONS.

53, Girard Bank, Phila.

The general appearance of this counterfeit is exceedingly deceiving; we have, however, illustrated a number of variations, which will enable any careful person to distinguish the good from the bad. *Fig. 1.*—Observe the N in No. on lower left end, at fig. 1, is almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch higher up from the bottom margin than in the genuine note, as shown at fig. 2; and in the counterfeit, the white mark between the V and the female in the centre of the end, ranges with the middle of the same N in No.—In the genuine it ranges almost with the top of the N, as shown at fig. 2. At the left end of the top marginal line, (see at fig. 3) the little figure : 5: Five Dollars, begins much nearer the left end than it does in the genuine, (see of the genuine Five, letter B, of this plate,) as shown at figure 4. Mark, also, the difference in the distance the top of the V, on lower left corner, is below the white space or line, as shown at figure 5, to what it is in the genuine, as seen at figure 6,—which is not quite half the width as that of the counterfeit. *Fig. 7.* We have given a fac simile of the genuine signature of the President, *U. S. Banker*, which of itself is sufficient to detect the counterfeit. These notes are variously filed up, and the engraving is nearly as good as the genuine, but the impressions of those we have seen are a shade lighter, and appear somewhat indistinct.

103, City Bank New Haven.

Mark the windows in the public buildings, (except the cathedral,) in the vignette, as shown at figures 1, 1, they are distinctly seen, whilst in the genuine it is difficult to observe any windows without very close examination. The line upon which the date is written, (see at figure 3,) ranges about the 16th of an inch higher on the first building on the right side of vignette, than it does, (see at fig. 4,) in the genuine. The counterfeit bill is an 8th of an inch longer (see at fig. 5,) than the genuine, (as shown by the dotted line at fig. 6)—a shrinkage of the paper, however, frequently destroys this difference. The middle point of the N in the word *New* in title line, (as seen at fig. 7) is close up to the top of the F in the title or between Bank and New in title line; in the genuine note there is a little space between, (as shown at figure 8.) The filling up of these notes is well done, except the cashier's name. We have given a fac simile of the genuine signature of *P. Bradley*, so that the counterfeit may be detected by a comparison. These notes are dated generally Aug. 1861, and letter C. The paper is thinner than the genuine; and the vignette in the good bill shows the buildings in clear and beautiful relief out from behind the trees. *Fig. 9.* We particularly caution our readers to be careful, before they receive a \$10 bill of this description.



THE CITRARD BANK

Philadelphia

Penn'd

Western

Five

FIVE DOLLARS

(Cash)

Wm. B. Girard








State of

Conn.

Wm. H. Allen

The President

CITY BANK New Haven

will pay to

TEN DOLLARS on demand

Wm. B. Girard

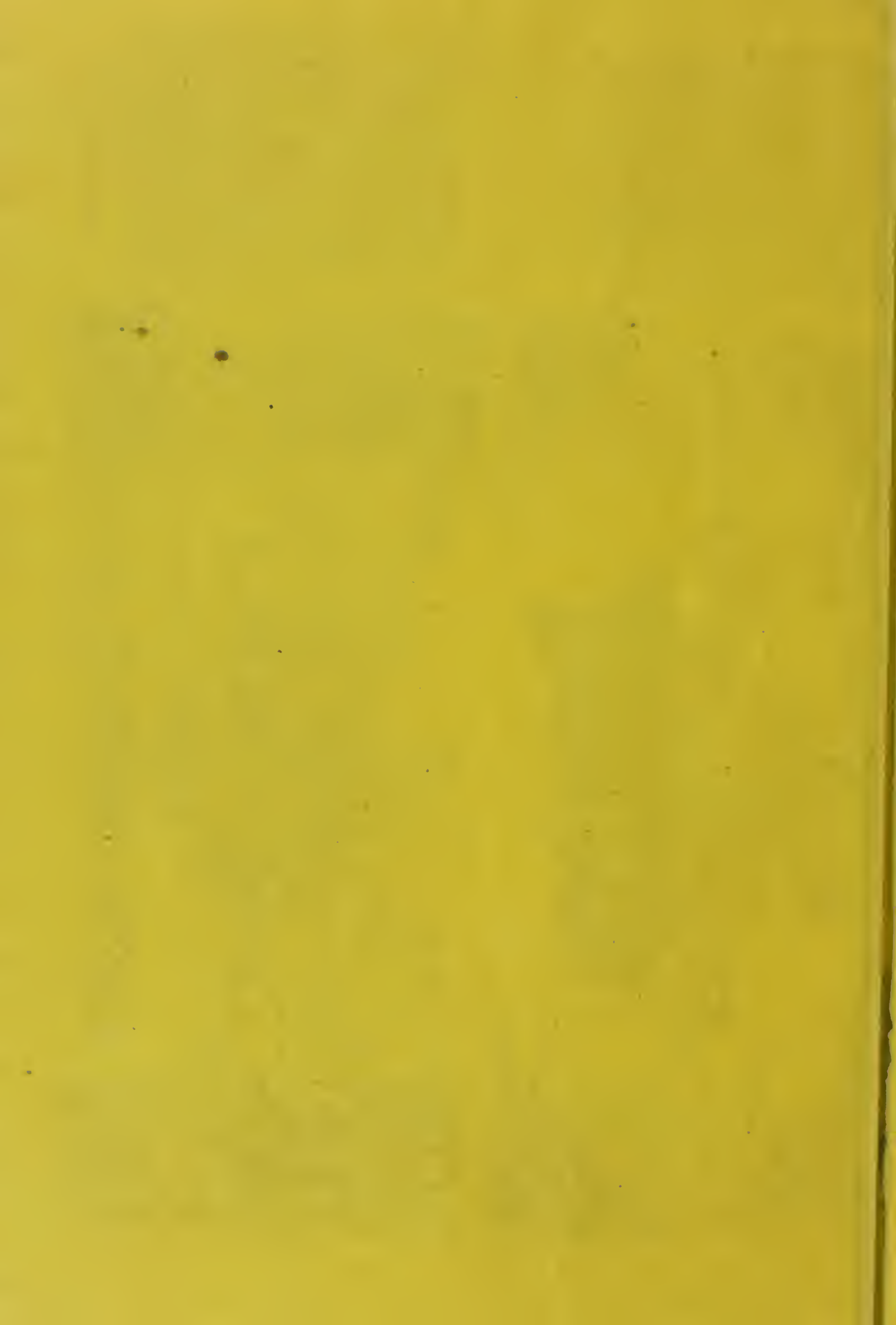
WATER FORT

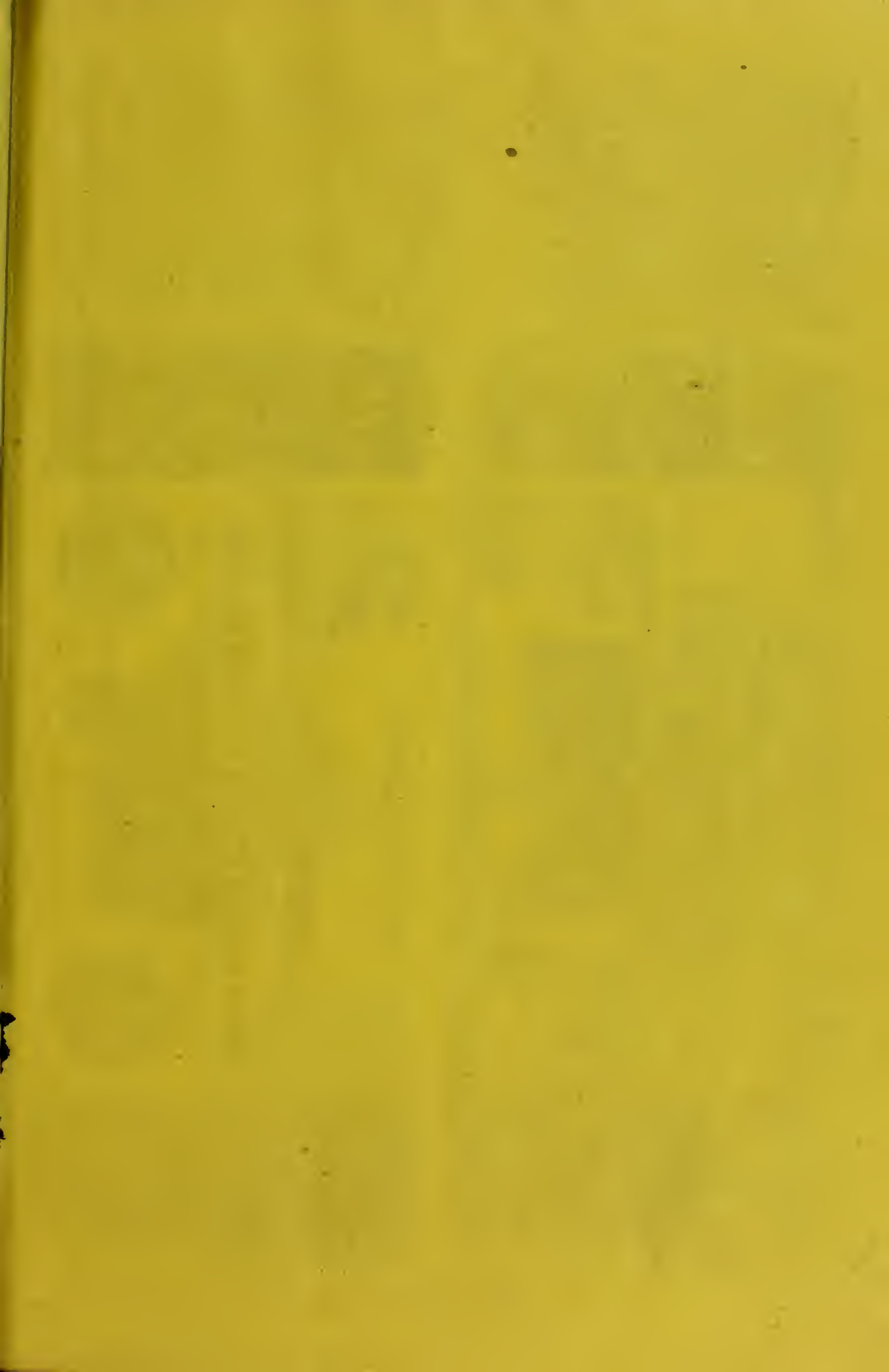
NEW









DIRECTIONS.

5, Merchants & Mechanics Bk,
WHEELING, VA.

This is a very dangerous affair, and has deceived many persons. The first mark of distinction is shown at figure 1, where the curl of the W in the word *Will* is the sixteenth of an inch from the outline around the head of Harrison on the left. In the genuine the curl of the W runs into the end, as shown at figure 2. The genuine has two flourishes like what is marked at figs. 4, 4—which are omitted in the counterfeit. *Observe* the space between the right end piece and the end marginal line, as shown at fig. 5—in the genuine, as seen at fig. 6, the end piece fills out to the end. We have given a fac simile of the genuine signature of the President, J. W. Gill, which when contrasted with the counterfeit signature, is a sufficient mark of itself to detect the bad bill. Another mark not illustrated, is that the ear of Gen. Taylor on the right shows quite plainly in genuine, whilst in the counterfeit it is scarcely visible. The counterfeits we have seen are letter A.

5s, York Bank.

There is such a minute description of this old counterfeit given in our "Review," as to almost dispense with an illustration, but every now and then we hear of some of our subscribers receiving it, and we have concluded to give it a "death blow" by exhibiting its defects: Observe, at fig. 1, the *C* in *Cash*; it is to the left of the *F* in *FIVE*; in the genuine, as shown at fig. 2, the *C* is directly above the *F*. There is some difference in the appearance of the foliage in the vignette designated at fig. 3, when contrasted, as it is at fig. 4, with the genuine. The name of one of the engravers is spelled *Bald* instead of *Bald*. The signature of the president, M. Dondel, is miserably imitated. We herewith give a fac simile of his genuine signature, so that it may be contrasted with the counterfeit.






WILLIAM GILL

MERCHANTS & MECHANICS BANK

OF WHEELING

Will pay FIVE DOLLARS

at his banking house in

WHEELING

on the 1st of Jan 1860

Wm Gill






FIVE

THE PRESIDENT DIRECTORS & CO.

THE YORK BANK

Pay to the order of

FIVE DOLLARS

Wm Dondel

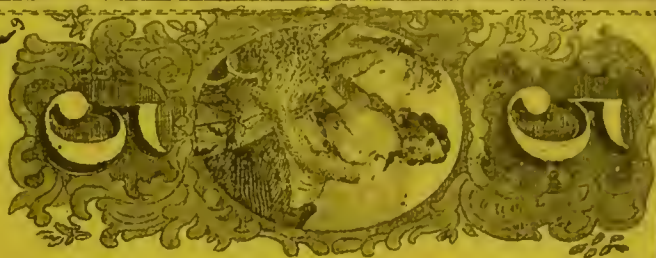
EXPLANATIONS.

5s, Cumberland Savings Bank.


This counterfeit has puzzled the very best judges of money, for it is an exceedingly close copy of the genuine. Mark the female figure on the left end, with a bunch of wheat in her hand, and a sheaf on her lap, (at figure 1,) there is a fold resembling a rope, which cannot be seen (as at figure 2,) in the genuine note. There is a flourish that extends under the letters ERL in the word *Cumberland*, in the title line, (see at figure 3,) which is much longer and bolder than in the genuine, as shown at figure 4; also the strokes between the denomination and title line are far too heavy compared with the genuine. There is an eighth of an inch difference in the length—the little figure 5, shows the length of the counterfeit, and the dotted line, at figure 6, the length of the good note.

5s, on the Lancaster Bank.

This counterfeit has obtained a very wide circulation. The genuine being poorly engraved, it was not a difficult thing for the counterfeiters to make a passable imitation of it. Observe the word *LANCASTER* above the left Medallion head (see at figure 1,) some of the letters touch the head, and the word is close between the head and the top margin—in the genuine note, (see at figure 2,) there is a space above and below the word. The article *THE* in the title line, (see at figure 3,) is a quarter of an inch below the same medallion head—in the genuine note, as shown at figure 4, there is not half that space. These are two prominent marks that will always distinguish the good from the bad bill.



STAMPED ON



CUMBERLAND SAVINGS BANK


Will pay FIVE DOLLARS on demand.

CUMBERLAND

WILL PAY FIVE DOLLARS

FIVE

STAMPED ON



CUMBERLAND SAVINGS BANK

Will pay FIVE DOLLARS on demand.

CUMBERLAND

WILL PAY FIVE DOLLARS

FIVE



LANCASTER PA



THE LANCASTER BANK

Will pay FIVE DOLLARS

FIVE DOLLARS

THE LANCASTER BANK

WILL PAY FIVE DOLLARS

FIVE

LANCASTER PA



THE LANCASTER BANK

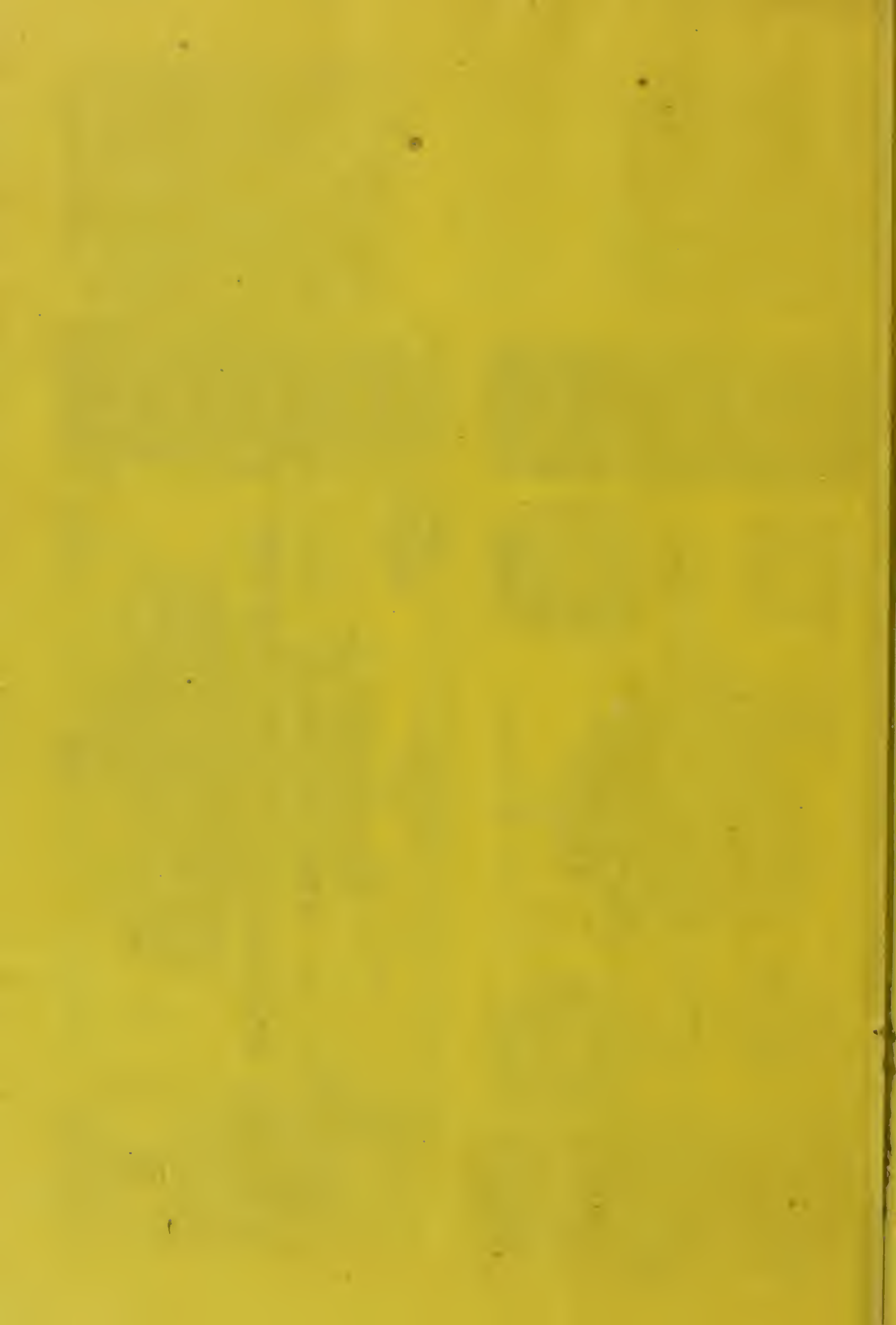
Will pay FIVE DOLLARS

FIVE DOLLARS

THE LANCASTER BANK

WILL PAY FIVE DOLLARS

FIVE



EXCHANGE

5s, Harrisburg Bank.

The engraving of the counterfeit is equal to that of the genuine, and were it not for the mistakes in the positions of certain figures and words, would pass fully as well.

The word BANK, in title line, is a quarter of an inch below (see at fig. 1,) the medalion head. In the genuine, as shown at fig. 2, it is not more than half that space. Observe how close, as exhibited at fig. 3, the stamp, with the words RE-ISSUE ON, is to the bottom of the words, on demand as directed by the, &c. These words in the genuine are a quarter of an inch above this stamp, as shown at fig. 4. The signature of J. W. Weir is very poorly imitated. We give a fac simile of his genuine signature, which will greatly assist in the detection of this very dangerous counterfeit note. The counterfeits we have seen are letter A.

5s, Salem Banking Company, N.J.

The difference in the space between the points of the flower work around the medalion on the right of the vignette and the end piece is shown at figs. 1 and 2—the former showing the counterfeit and the latter the genuine. The lines that form the face of the right end medalion run rather crosswise in the counterfeit—in the genuine they run more like we have shown at fig. 4. On the upper right end margin the counterfeit has the word FIVE repeated seven times—the genuine has it only six times—see at figs. 5 and 6. Notice also, the lower left end margin, how differently the word FIVE commences—there is almost $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in the genuine—fig. 7 shows the bad, and 8 the good bill. The President's signature is unscrupulously imitated—we have given a fac simile of the genuine to show the contrast whenever an occasion offers itself. These notes are on letter A, and have a very plausible appearance.

WARRANTED NOT TO BE REPAID

THE HARRISBURG BANK

FIVE DOLLARS

RE-ISSUE

THIS PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Five Dollars

1864

1865

1866

1867

1868

1869

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

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1878

1879

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1999

2000

THE SALEM BANKING COMPANY

FIVE DOLLARS

RE-ISSUE

THIS PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Five Dollars

1864

1865

1866

1867

1868

1869

1870

1871

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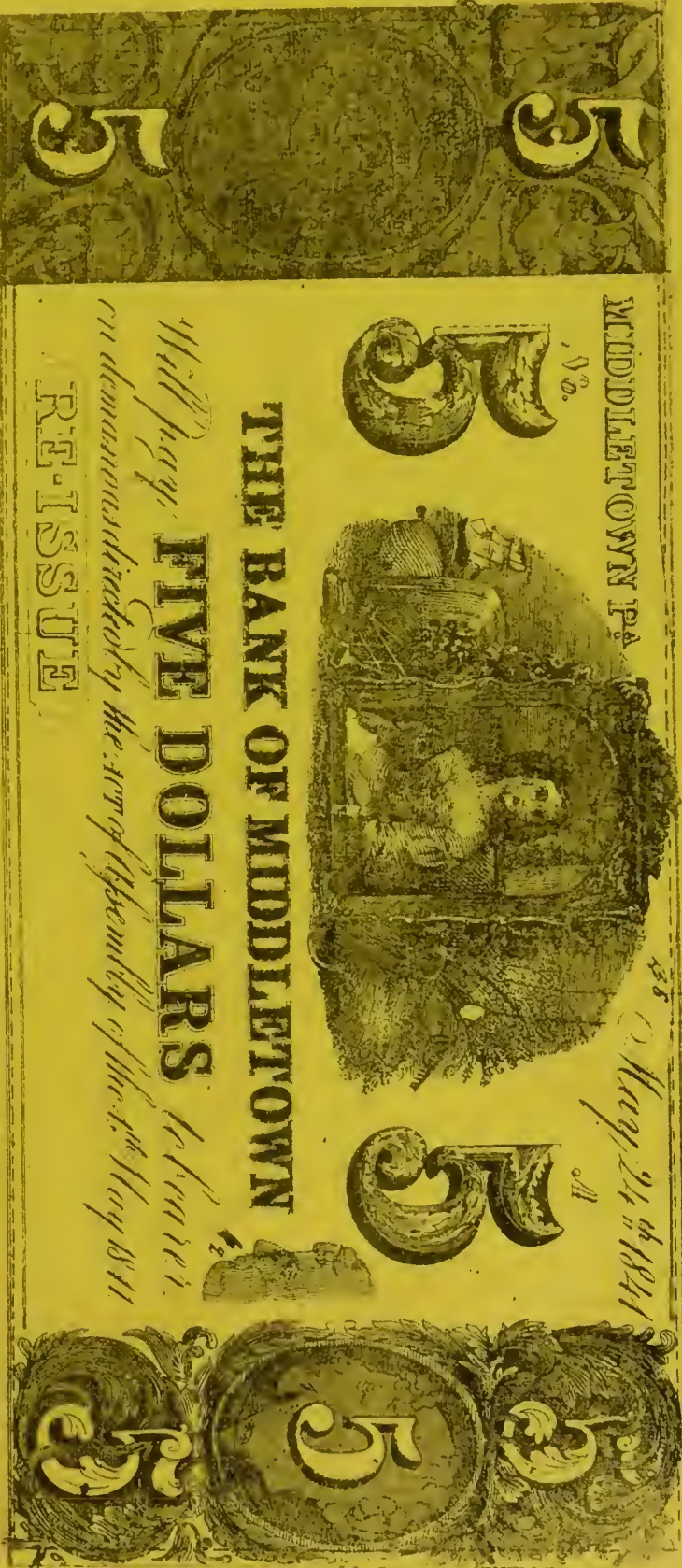
EXPLANATIONS.

54, Bank of Middletown.

This 1st plate represents a counterfeit \$5 State Receipt on the Bank of Middletown, Pa. The counterfeit is a good one, and there are many in circulation. In the medallion head at the right of the note, the lines run from left to right, or nearly so in the counterfeit; while in the genuine their direction is up and down. The counterfeit is represented at Fig. 1, and the genuine at Fig. 2. The circle round the same medallion head, is larger in the base than the genuine note, as represented at Fig. 3, for the counterfeit, and Fig. 4 for the genuine note. The dotted line exhibited by the figure 6, shows the exact size of the genuine, which is considerably smaller than the counterfeit.

55, Philadelphia Bank.

This plate represents a coarse counterfeit on the above bank. It can easily be detected, by observing that the points in the flower work round the medallion head between the left end and the vignette, (see at Fig. 1,) is a space from the end—not so in the genuine, as exhibited at Fig. 2. The K, in the word BANK (see at figure 3,) is a quarter of an inch off the right end piece. In the genuine note (as shown at figure 4,) it is not the sixteenth of an inch from it.





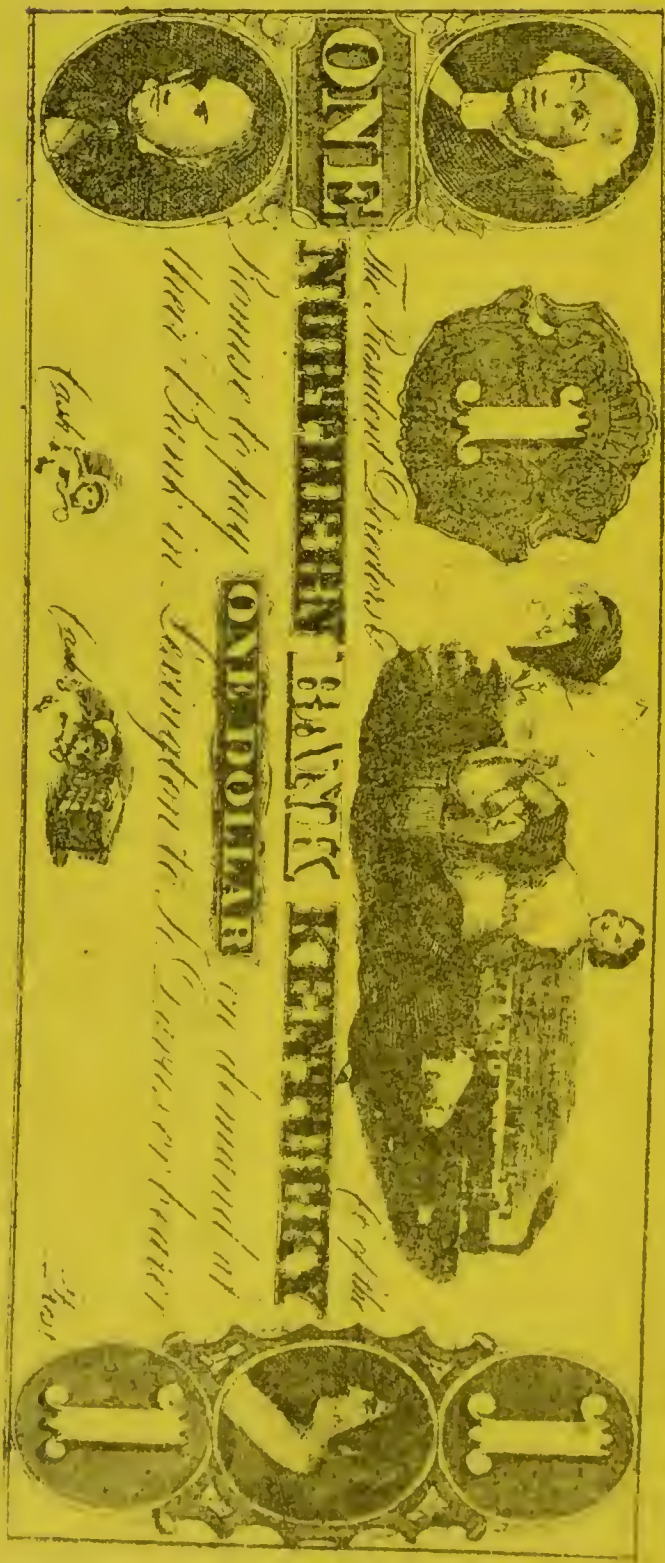
EXPLANATIONS.

19, Northern Bank of Ky.

This counterfeit may readily be detected by an examination of the female figure in the vignette. In the counterfeit there is an indentation or bending in of the waist, as shown at figure 1; in the genuine, the robe is flowing and not apparently confined, as may be seen at figure 2 in the engraving. The figure has, in the counterfeit, a large bunch of hair on the left side of the head, which the genuine has not; and the expression of the face is entirely different. Also, in the letter D in Davies, there is a marked difference. In the counterfeit the lines in the tail of the letter do not touch each other. In the genuine they do, which may be seen by a comparison of figures 3 and 4; the former representing the counterfeit, and the latter the genuine letter. The heads of Washington and Clay, on the left margin, are badly done in the counterfeit note, the eyes, especially. The genuine also is nearly a half inch longer than the counterfeit. The distinct and marked difference between the counterfeits represented in the plates and the genuine notes, as we have noted them, will save those who are not perfectly familiar with money, many a dollar.

19, Northern Bank of Ky.

The second engraving represents another counterfeit One Dollar note on the Northern Bank of Kentucky. In the counterfeit as shown at fig. 1, the shading under the right arm of the female in the vignette, is but a line; in the genuine note the shading is full and distinct as at figure 2. In the counterfeit the letter "r" in the word "cashier," is at the end of the dog's foot, as shown at figure 3. In the genuine the "r" is under the foot, as shown at figure 4. The heads of Washington and Clay on the left margin of the note are also badly done.



EXPLANATIONS.

59, Bank of Pittsburgh.

This fac simile plate represents a very deceptive counterfeit on one of our city banks. In the word "Pittsburgh," in a circle around the head of the female in the vignette, the letter Y is some distance to the left of the head, as at figure 1, while in the genuine it nearly touches the hair, as may be seen at fig. 2. In the counterfeit the top of the same letter Y is a little space off the top marginal line of the note, as at figure 3, whilst in the genuine it touches that line, as shown at figure 4. In the bad note, there is an extra line in the letter U [see at fig. 5,] in the word "Pittsburgh," in the genuine [see at figure 6,] it is different. The flowers surrounding the large figure 5 to the right of vignette, are nearer [see at figure 7,] in the counterfeit, to the female on the right end of the note, in the genuine the flowers are good deal further off, as seen at figure 8. The bad note is nearly the eighth of an inch longer than the good, as shown at figure 9 and 10.

59, Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.

Observe the foot of the female in the vignette is quite close [see at figure 1] to the top of the letters CT in the word Manufacturers, in title line: in genuine [see at figure 2,] you could put the head of a pin in the space. In the genuine bill the letter i in the word so touches [see at fig. 4] the right end of the parallelogram, upon which the denomination, "Five Dollars," is engraved; in the counterfeit [see at figure 3] there is a little space. The difference in the length of the note is too slight to mention. The eyes of Franklin and the other human figures, are more dots.



COIN SUPPLEMENT

TO

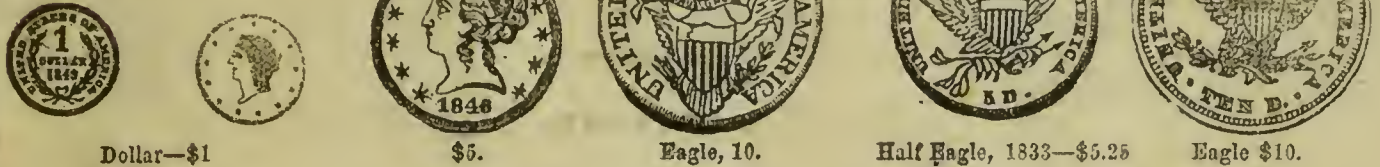
THE BANK NOTE REVIEW

AND

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR,

GIVING THE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS IN CIRCULATION.
GOLD PIECES.

UNITED STATES.



MEXICO—SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA.



SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA.



Gold Coins of South and Central America, Portugal, Spain and England.



Doubloon, Ecuador—\$7.75.



½ Doubloon \$3.87.



Moidore, 7,8 (Brazil) \$4.



¼ Doubloon, \$3.75.



¼ Doubloon, \$3.75.



¼ Doubloon, \$3.75.

¼ Doubloon, \$3.75.



1 1-6 Doub. 90 cts.



1 1-6 Doub. 90 cts.

PORTUGAL.



Dobro of 20,000 Reis—\$34.



½ Joio—\$8.50.



Moidore (4000 Reis—\$6.72).



Crown—\$5.72.



Octs.



1-10 Moidore 48 cts.

SPAIN.



Half Doubloon—\$6.75.



1-16 Doub.—\$1.

Doubloon—\$16.



Pistole, \$4.



Half Pistole, \$2.

ENGLAND.



Sovereign—\$4.41.



Sovereign. \$4.83.



Double Sovereign—\$9.67.



Guinea—\$5.

Gold Coins of England, France, Italy, Sardinia and Germany



Both sides



Dragon Sovereign—\$4,80



Five Sovereigns—\$24,20



(Both sides.)



Sovereign—\$4,83



1/4 Sovereign—\$2,41



1/4 Sovereign—\$2,4



1/4 Guinea—\$2,50



1/4 Guinea—\$1,65.



One Mohur—\$6,75



1/4 Sovereign, (1st side) \$2,41 Sovereign, (2d side) \$2,41



FRANCE



40 Francs—\$7,66



20 Francs—\$3,83



20 Francs—\$3,83



20 Francs—\$3,83



40 Francs—\$7,66



93 Cents.



Louis d'or—\$4,50



Double Louis d'or—\$9



Louis d'or—\$4,50



93 Cents

ITALY and SARDINIA.



Ten Scudi—\$10



40 Lires—\$7,66



100 Lires—\$19,15



20 Lires—\$3,82



20 Livres..3,83

SILVER PIECES.

UNITED STATES.



One Dollar



Half Dollar.



One Dollar

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.



25 cents.



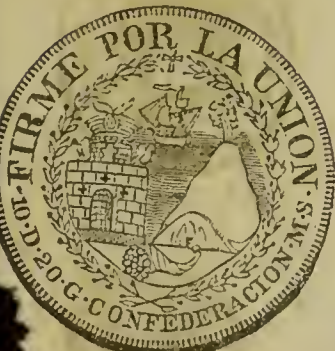
One Dollar.



50 cents



One Dollar



One Dollar.



6 cents.



12 cents.



12 cents.



25 cents



Base Dollar 90 cts.



One Dollar.



One Dollar



9 cents.



4 cents.



93 cents



90 cents.



30 cents



Base Dollar, 85 cts.



Dollar, 90 cts.



Base Dollar, 75 cents.



1/4 Dollar, 35 cents



1/4 Dollar, 50 cents



1/2 Dollar, 45 cents



1/4 Dollar, 50 cents



1/4 Dollar, 23 cents



1/4 Dollar, 23 cents.



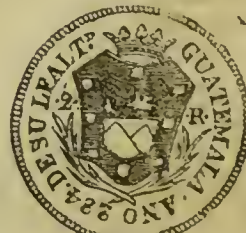
Dollar 25 cents.



4 Reals, 23 cents.



2 Reals, 23 cents.



2 Reals, 23 cents.



Real 6 cents



1/4 Real, 5 cents.



1 Real, 11 cents



1 Real, 11 cents.



1 Real, 11 cents



5 cents Dutch West India 5 cents.



1/2 Real 6 cents.



1 Real 6 cents.



1 Real 6 cents.



1 Real 6 cents.

Silver Coins of South America and Spain,

BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.



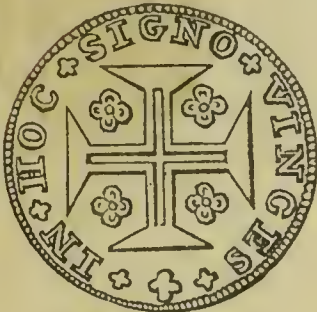
690 Reis, 93 cents



690 Reis, 93 cents



690 Reis, 93 cents



Cruzado, 50 cents.



16 Vintems, 12 cents.



Testoon, 8 cents.



Cruzado, 50 cents

SPAIN.



Pistareen, 16 cents.



1 Real, 12 cents



Medio, 6 cents



Medio, 6 cents.



1 Real, 12 cents



Cross Pistareen, 16 cents



Pistareen 4 cts.



1/4 Pistareen, 9 cts.



Head Pistareen, 13 cents.



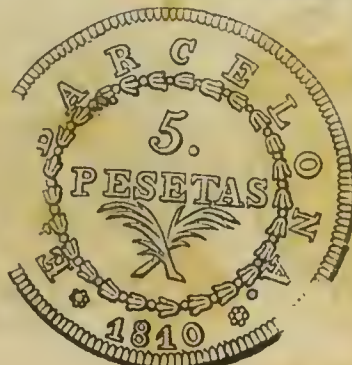
Head Pistareen, 18 cts.



1/4 Dollar, 48 cents.



50 cents



5 Pesetas, 90 cents.

Dollar 81

Silver Coins of Spain and England.



Dollar—\$1



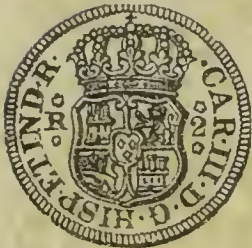
Dollar—\$1



½ Dollar, 50 cents.



Dollar—\$1



Qr. Dollar, 25 cents.



Qr. Dolla., 25 cents



1 Peseta, 17 cents



Qr. Dollar, 25 cents

ENGLAND.



Shilling, 22 cents.



3 cents.



Sixpence, 10 cents



2 cents



Shilling, 22 cents.



Sixpence, 10 cents



Shilling, 22 cents.



Half Crown, 50 cents.



Shilling, 22 cents



Sixpence, 10 cents



Half Crown, 50 cents



1 cent



Crown, \$1.10.



Half Crown, 50 cents.



Half Crown, 50 cents



Shilling, 22 cents.

Silver Coins of Enland, English Colonies and France.



5 Shillings, 99 cents.



Half Crown, 56 cents.



Half Crown, 56 cents.



Crown, \$1.00



5 Shillings, 50 cents.



30 Pence 44 cents



1s 6d. 25 cents.

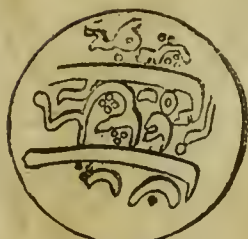


10 cents.



Crown, \$1.00.

.....
ENGLISH COLONIES.



Rupee, 40 cts.



1 cent



0 cts



Rupee, 40 cents.



Dollar, 92 cents.



Qr. 22 cents



50 cents.

.....
FRANCE.



1/4 Franc, 4 cents.



Franc, 6 cts



Five francs, 93 cts.



Five francs 43 cts.



1/2 Franc, 8 cts.



10 Sous, 5 cts



15 Sols, 12 cents.



1 Franc, 17 cts

Silver Coins of France and Italy.



2 Francs, 34cts.



1 Franc, 17 cents.



15 Sols, 12 cents.



30 Sols, 25 cents.



4 Crown, 25 cents



Crown, \$1,95



2 Francs, 34 cents



2 Pauls, 12 cents



Half Crown, 50 cents



5 Francs, 93 cents.



Half Crown, 50 cents



10 Pauls, 25 cents

ITALY.



Scudo, 23 cents.



3 Livres, 34 cents.



Half Scudo, 46 cents.



Scudo, 93 cents



10 Pauls, 97 cents



4 cents.



1 Carlin, 7 cts.



Scudo, 93 cents.



10 Pauls, 97 cents.

Silver Coins of Italy, Sardinia and, Germany.



1 Lire, 17 cents.



20 cents.



5 Livres, \$1.00



5 Livres, 93 cents.



20 cents.

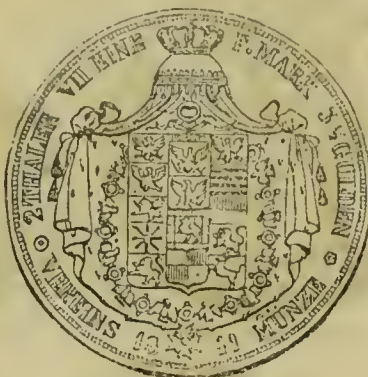
SARDINIA and GERMANY.



2 Livres, 34 cents.



5 Livres, 93 cents.



Double Thaler, \$1.30



Double Thaler, \$1.30.



Rix Dollar, \$1.00



Rix Dollar, \$1.00

Double Thaler, \$1.30



1 Lire, 17 cents.



1-6 Thaler, 8 cents.



1-6 Thaler, 8 cents



1-6 Thaler, 8 cents



Conventon Thaler, 27 cts.



5 Livres, 93 cents.



Crown Thaler, \$1.00

Silver Coin of Germany.

GERMANY.



Crown Thaler. \$1.00



Or



Thaler. 65 cents.



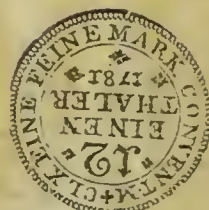
Crown Thaler. \$1.00.



Crown Thaler \$1.00



Crown Thaler, \$1.00



11-25th Thaler, 4 cts.

Double Thaler, \$1.30



Double Gilder, 72 cents.



Specie Dollar. 95 cents.



Double Gilder. 72 cents.



Thaler, 65 cents.



Thaler, 65 cents



20 Kreuzers. 14 cts



20 Kreuzers. 14 cts.



20 Grani. 14 cents



Half Crown 50 cts.



20 Kreuzers. 14 cts.



Quarter Crown 25 cts



Crown \$1.00

Silver Coins of Germany.



Thaler, 65 cts.



Qr. Livre. 4 cts.



1/2 Thaler, 1 cent.



Thaler, 65 cents.



Florin, 42 cents.



Thaler, 65 cents.



1-6th Thaler, 8 cts.



Thaler, 65 cents.



Thaler, 65 cents.



Florin, 42 cents.



Base 1/2 Thaler, 14 cents.



Florin, 42 cents.



Florin, 42 cents.



Six Dollar, \$1.00



Thaler, 65 cents.



Two-third Thaler, 42 cents.



Thaler, 65 cents.



Gilder, 36 cents.



20 Kreuzers, 14 cents.



Third Thaler, 18 cents.



Half Thaler, 32 cts.



Half Gilder, 18 cts.



6 Grotes, 4 cts.



French Centimes, 25 cts.



Third Rix Dollar, 18 cents.



Third Thaler, 18 cts.



Half Thaler, 32 cents.



36 Grote, 30 cents.

.....

NETHERLANDS



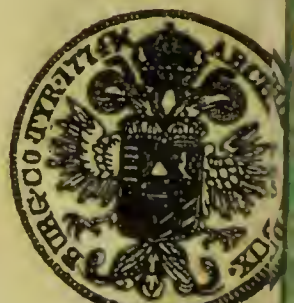
1 x Dollar, 96 cents.



Gilder, 86 cents.



3 Gilders, \$1.20.



Florin, 46 cents.



3 Gilders, \$1.20.



Six Silvers, 12 cts.



10 Centimes, 4 cts.



1 Gilder, 86 cents.

REMARKS.

The Act of Congress, changing the standard and value of the Eagle, Half Eagle, and Eagle, was passed in the Spring of 1834; consequently all American Gold Coin dated 1834, is 5 per cent. premium.

When Golden Coins have been clipped, or made light by any other process, the following will enable you to ascertain their value very nearly:

A Half Eagle is equal in weight to.....	31½ cents of Silver.
A Sovereign is equal in weight to.....	30 cents of Silver.
A Napoleon is a shade lighter than.....	25 cents of Silver.
An X Thaler is a shade lighter than.....	50 cents of Silver.
A 10-Gilder is equal in weight to.....	25 cents of Silver.
A Doubloon is equal in weight to.....	One Dollar in Silver.

The test is with American Silver, except in the case of the Half Eagle, when you use a faint piece with a 25 cent piece.

The Gold and Silver coins in this Detector are put down at their full value by weight; the course of trade regulates their price, and they are bought by the Bankers accordingly.

ONE

ONE

KENNEDY'S FAC SIMILE COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE

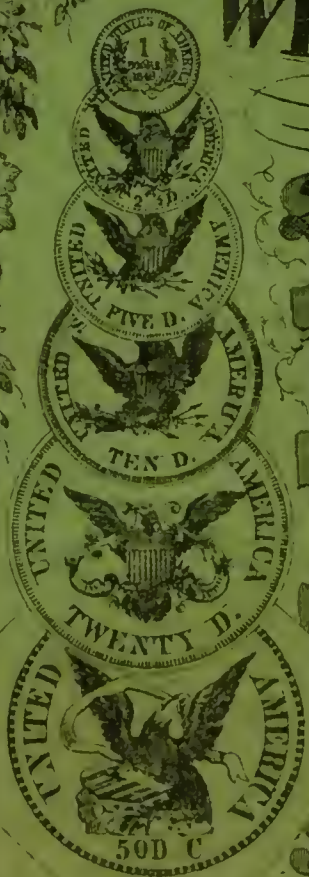
DETECTOR

Supplementary
to the

WESTERN REVIEW.

Bankers' Almanac, 1855.

1855.	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1855.	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Jan'y	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		7	8	9	10	11	12			8	9	10	11	12	13
		14	15	16	17	18	19			15	16	17	18	19	20
		21	22	23	24	25	26			22	23	24	25	26	27
		28	29	30	31					29	30	31			
Feb'y	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Aug.	...	...	1	2	3	4	
		4	5	6	7	8	9			5	6	7	8	9	10
		11	12	13	14	15	16			12	13	14	15	16	17
		18	19	20	21	22	23			19	20	21	22	23	24
		25	26	27	28					26	27	28	29	30	31
March	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		4	5	6	7	8	9			2	3	4	5	6	7
		11	12	13	14	15	16			9	10	11	12	13	14
		18	19	20	21	22	23			16	17	18	19	20	21
		25	26	27	28	29	30			23	24	25	26	27	28
										30					
April.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Oct'r	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
		8	9	10	11	12	13			7	8	9	10	11	12
		15	16	17	18	19	20			14	15	16	17	18	19
		22	23	24	25	26	27			21	22	23	24	25	26
		29	30							28	29	30	31		
May.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Nov.	...	...	1	2	3		
		6	7	8	9	10	11			4	5	6	7	8	9
		13	14	15	16	17	18			11	12	13	14	15	16
		20	21	22	23	24	25			18	19	20	21	22	23
		27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30
June.	...	...	...	...	1	2		Dec	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		3	4	5	6	7	8			2	3	4	5	6	7
		10	11	12	13	14	15			9	10	11	12	13	14
		17	18	19	20	21	22			16	17	18	19	20	21
		24	25	26	27	28	29			23	24	25	26	27	28
										30	31				



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